The New-York Times.

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CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey.

The Late Naval Engagement Off the Coast of Chili.

Exaggerated Statements of the Chilian Newspapers.

The Spanish Ships "Knocked to Pieces," and the Sea Covered "with Floating Bodies."

The United States Fleet in the South Pacific.

Magnificent Sea Conduct of the Monitor Monadnock.

She Behaves in a Splendid Manner During the Heaviest Gales.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, Capt. GRAY, from Aspinwall March 23, with passsengers, mails and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. She reports, March 26, lat. 19 deg. 34 min., lon. 74 deg. 29 min., saw steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, steering S. S. W.; same date, 4 P. M., saw steamer *New-York* bound south. The following is her

TREASURE LIST:

Bacon & Russell..	$13,186 22	Wells & Co........	$104,757 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co............	79,558 22	Panama R R Co..	19,196 11
Henry Cohn......	16,700 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	98,023 82
Eugene Kelly & Co..............	8,200 00	Lees & Waller....	319,000 00
		Order............	16,000 00
Total..........			$673,616 00

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$4,326 00	Ribon & Munday..	$4,663 00
Ackerman & Co...	272 00		
Total..........			$9,261 00

SOUTH AMERICA.

Further Particulars of the Recent Naval Engagement off the Coast of Chili—The United States Fleet in the South Pacific.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, March 23, 1866.

Our dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili, of March 3, give some further particulars of the encounter which took place on the South Coast of Chili a month or so since between two ships of the Spanish fleet on the one side, and the allied Peruvian and Chilian fleets and the forts on the other. Of course the Chilian and Peruvian accounts are much exaggerated; but there can be no doubt that the Spanish vessels suffered a reverse, and were besides considerably damaged. The engagement lasted two hours, and there were in all about 1,500 shots fired. The allied squadron consisted of the *Apurimac*, 30 guns; Peruvian corvettes *America*, 12 guns; *Union*, 12 guns; Chilian corvette *Covadonga*, 3 guns; in all 57 guns. The Spanish vessels were the *Blanca*, 36 guns; *Villa de Madrid*, 50 guns; in all 86 guns. The Valparaiso papers sink the fact that the allied fleet were anchored inside the mouth of a river, where the Spanish could not get in on account of the amount of water they drew, and also the other fact that the allies were assisted by land batteries. They say:

> "The allies were anchored for general overhaul and coaling in one of the channels near Chiloe, called Chiyahue, near an island called Abtao. The frigate *Apurimac* had part of her machinery on shore, and the two corvettes were also undergoing repairs, so that of the four, only the *Covadonga* was in a condition to change her position if required. On the 10th of February, about 10 in the morning, it was reported that two frigates were nearing, supposed to be Spanish. Every measure was immediately taken to place the vessels in a state of defence, and most energetically was this carried out. By 2:30 in the afternoon the two ships of the enemy were seen making head for the situation of the allies, and in half an hour more were within 1,500 metres of their position. The allies were the first to fire, and were energetically replied to. For about two hours a most earnest cannonading was kept up, the fire of the allies being well regulated throughout. The *Blanca* was rendered almost useless, and, unable to continue the fight, she dropped behind the island referred to, and endeavored to do damage by throwing shell over the island upon the Allies; her cabin was knocked to pieces, and while we have no means of knowing actually the amount of killed and wounded, the number must have been very heavy, judging from the dead bodies afterward seen floating about. The other vessel suffered badly also, and both soon cleared out. Most unfortunately, as we have said, the machinery of the *Apurimac* was on shore, and the *America* and *Union* could not leave their anchorage, otherwise the Spanish ships would most assuredly have fallen a prize to the bravery and skill of the Allies. Their loss amounts to a trifle; only two men were killed in the action, and the damage to the vessels is scarce worth mentioning."

Of course there is no means of knowing, notwithstanding the foregoing, how much the Spanish suffered in their ships and crews, as they have published nothing. But it is fair to presume that the story about the "dead bodies afterward seen floating about" is gammon, as the sea is not generally covered for a great space with dead bodies from frigates after a skirmish in which neither side were annihilated.

The war does not seem to materially affect domestic trade and trade with the neighboring Republics. Staple goods, such as cottons and domestic, have been in large demand for Bolivia, and the stock in market has been consequently nearly cleaned out. The Argentine Provinces are also taking a good many goods from Valparaiso or San Antonio. Copper does not maintain the advance. The present value is from $16 to $16 50, on board.

The Spanish Commander still persists in treating Chili coals on neutrals and other vessels as contraband of war, the consequence of which is that coals are already enhanced in price. Freights in the Chili ports rule high, averaging about £4 to United States and £4 2s. to Europe.

The American ship *Golden Rule* and American bark *George & Henry* were at San Antonio, now the port for Valparaiso.

There was quite a large fleet of United States war-vessels at Valparaiso on the 3d of March—the *Vanderbilt*, Admiral ROGERS, the *Tuscarora* and *Monadnock* having arrived from Montevideo. The *Powhatan* was also in port. The English had the *Leander* and *Sutlej*; French, *Venus*; Russian, *Alcoul*; Swedish, *Gefle*; Spanish, *Villa de Madrid*, *Revolucion*, *Besenguela*, *Marques de la Victoria*, *Vencedora*, *Numancia*—iron-clad—and *Blanca*.

A letter published in the *Chronicle* of this city, from Callao, speaks of the *Monadnock* thus:

> I have seen a letter written by Capt. STANLEY, of the *Tuscarora*, in which he states that in the heaviest weather and gales that they encountered, when, in fact, he had just as much as he could do to attend to the safety of his own ship, without attending to the vessel intrusted to his care, the *Monadnock* behaved in a splendid manner, making better weather than any vessel of the convoy; and that there was no time during the fiercest part of the gale that the *Monadnock* could not have fought her guns against any ship. In fact, it would be perfect madness to attempt to engage a vessel under such disadvantages, for a gale is an advantage to the *Monadnock* in a fight. The fleet are expected to be here about the 28th instant, excepting the *Tuscarora*, which will remain to watch the turn of affairs in Chili.

The *Suwannee*, *Mohongo* and *Nyack* were at Callao on the 13th instant.

Matters remained quiet in Peru. Great preparations were making in Callao Bay to receive the Spanish fleet. Fortifications were going up on the islands and near the city. All Peruvian and Chilian vessels in the mercantile marine have changed their flags to neutrals.

The Peruvian monitor *Loa*, that went ashore in Callao Bay, has been gotten off by Mr. G. S. BACKUS, a New-York engineer, and will be ready for service in six weeks.

Great discontent still exists among the Chinese laborers at the Chinchas, and other attempts have been made to kill their overseers.

There is nothing new from either Bolivia or Ecuador, except that in the latter State some preparations were being made to defend the Guayaquil River against the Spaniards.

PANAMA.

No News of Importance—California Miners for Tumaco.

PANAMA, Friday, March 23.

There is no news from the interior of the Republic, and there is nothing to report of local interest.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Parkersburg* left Panama five days since with nearly two hundred California miners for Tumaco and Barbacoas. The steamer to-day, from California, brings seventy-five more for the mines. The price of steerage passage between Panama and Tumaco on the steamers is $20 to $25; cabin passage, $46.

We have at Panama the double-ender *Wateree* and *St. Marys*, and at Aspinwall the steamer *James Adger*, Gen. P. A. HERRAN, formerly Colombian Minister to Washington, goes to New-York by the *Henry Chauncey*, to-day. Gen. MOSQUERA, President elect of this Republic, has not yet arrived from England, but is expected daily at Aspinwall.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Feeling of the People—Condition of the Freedmen—Interesting Facts Regarding the Germans, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 24, 1866.

This shall be a brief letter and to the point. As I have written you some lengthy letters from Texas, I shall, in this, my last letter from the South, confine myself to two subjects: "The feeling of the People," and "The Condition of the Freedmen." I have been in the State well on to two months, and, under the head of

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE,

I will chronicle a few facts. In the first place, I, and every one in this section, in fact, were astonished a few days ago, to learn that Gen. CUSTER had testified before the Reconstruction Committee *that there was no loyalty in Texas*. It will be recollected that, a few weeks ago, I gave Gen. CUSTER the benefit of an extended notice in the columns of the TIMES. My reasons for doing so are as follows: I knew him to be a brave and intrepid officer, notwithstanding his glaring eccentricities. Besides, officers upon Gen. SHERIDAN's staff, and others, asked me to say a kind word for the erratic General, because, on account of some little indiscretions, the report had gone North that he was disloyal, &c. Notwithstanding his brother officers had informed me that he had upon several occasions made some very injudicious and offensive remarks, and abused his men, and killed horses by fast riding, *a la* his "great" Washington *runaway*, I deemed it my duty to speak of him kindly. Judge of my surprise, then, upon reading that CUSTER "declares that there is no loyalty in Texas," which goes to show that a Major-General's is better than a Captain's pay.

During my whole career as a war correspondent, this is the first time I have taken issue with an officer of our army. But I will prove by the following that CUSTER lies—under a mistake.

In the first place there are fifty-four thousand Germans in this State, all of whom are loyal, and all of whom ever have been loyal, and two-thirds of whom are in favor of universal suffrage, with proper educational qualifications. I have told in a previous sketch how these unflinching loyalists suffered for their unqualified disapproval of secession and the war for the rebellion; how hundreds of them were hung and shot and drowned, because they would not renounce their allegiance to the Union. And I will here add that these loyal Germans entertain a cordial dislike for CUSTER, because he took no notice of a petition made by Mr. DEGENER, (who had two sons murdered in cold blood by the rebels during the first year of the war,) to cause the arrest and trial of the well-known murderers in the neighborhood of San Antonio.

The German Counties are Bexar, Kerr, Gillespie, Corral, Fayette and Kendall, all of which I have visited. There can be no doubt but that they are the most loyal group of counties in the Union. It is known that nearly three hundred residents of these counties were butchered in cold blood during the first two years of the war. The inhabitants of these counties came direct from Germany, and have some of the finest farms and plantations in the State.

During the first year of the war these loyal Germans did all in their power to remain quiet, after actual hostilities had commenced. This they were not permitted to do; and they, therefore, got up companies, and after several skirmishes they had a pitched battle with DUFF's regiment at a place called Fort Clarke, in which the Germans sustained defeat, and in which twenty-four wounded men were shot and cut to pieces. The remembrance of these wrongs has not served to liberate that loyalty which was the cause of their being subjected to such unmitigating barbarities.

There are also twenty thousand Mexicans in this State who are and ever have been loyal. They were not persecuted as were the Germans, but they were robbed of millions of dollars worth of property. I met a large number of these Mexicans on my way from Indianola to San Antonio. The poorer classes of Mexicans are teamsters, and earn their livelihood upon the road. The better and wealthier classes are herdsmen, and live on the Rio Grande, all the way from Brownsville up to El Paso. Gen. ED. DAVIS, one of the delegates in the Convention at Austin, and who raised the first Texas (Federal) regiment, says that he had over three hundred Mexicans in it, some of whom were worth over a hundred thousand dollars. I met a Mexican in Gen. HAMILTON's office only a few days ago, who had served as a private in DAVIS' regiment during the entire existence of the rebellion. I *think* these men are loyal.

The Norwegian population of Texas has been brought to my notice by Gen. NORTON, of Canton, Van Zandt County, who has so ably advoted their rights upon the floor of the Convention. This element has heretofore been overlooked by writers, notwithstanding that there are many thousands in the State. Their principal settlements are on Four Mile Prairie, Van Zandt County, at Prairieville, Kaufman County, and Brownsboro, Henderson County. These counties are situate in what is called the Trinity Country, and on the head waters of the Neches River. There is also quite a large settlement of them in Bosque County. The emigrants from Norway to this section are almost all possessed of education and general intelligence. The first colonists were driven from Norway by political intolerance—one of the leaders of them having been an editor of the *Christiansund Post*, a paper of much ability, and of too liberal views for the powers ruling Norway. RIERSON, the ISBECKS, VINCENT, HALOERSON, and KNUDSON having given good reports of the country, caused others to follow from the faderland.

It would naturally be supposed that changing from such a cold climate to the sunny South there would be much suffering in the process of acclimation. But such I am assured has not been the case. They have generally got along well and enjoyed good health. They are mostly farmers and stock raisers, especially in the sheep line, though there are some excellent mechanics among them.

At Taylor, Palestine, and many other towns, are found Norwegian silver-smiths, and in that branch they excel. The Norwegians, as a people, are industrious, economical, quiet and inoffensive; interfering with no one, and only asking to be let alone. This was not conceded to them during the war, for they were all Union men in principle. WARENESKJOLD, who was regarded as one of their leaders, and, by the way, he is reputed to be one of the best informed men in the State, was arrested and carried off by the rebel ruffians, while others were driven into the mountains. Companies of desperadoes hunted them down, and these unoffending men were, by cruel conscription, forced from their homes and their substance wasted. The Majaalands, Shafstads, Knudsons, Johannesons, Aamonsons, Kohlstads and Nystols were great sufferers by the rebellion.

No class of men in the country were more gratified at the termination of the war in the triumph of the Union cause, inasmuch as for five years they had been cut off from all correspondence with their countrymen, and had lived, as it were, in a prison, far in the interior of a strange land, surrounded and guarded by bitter enemies. At the beginning of the war they were expecting a large accession of emigrants, who had signified their intention of settling with them, and now that it is over, and peace again smiles, they have tidings that a large number will soon join them. They can hold out great inducements to their countrymen, for they are now in sufficient numbers to have good schools, and they have preaching in their own tongue. Some of them have large collections of books, and are well read in foreign languages. Their women excel in needle-work, embroidery and painting, and they make the best of housekeepers.

The cheapness of lands in Texas will induce Norwegians who are coming to the United States to give it the preference, and the probability is that in a few years the Van Zandt country will be pretty much occupied and owned by the emigrants from the frozen regions of the north.

I had quite an extensive conversation with Gen. NORTON, who represents the Norwegian counties in the Convention, and he informs me that there are about eight thousand of them in all, every man, woman and child of whom are loyal.

I will now speak of the loyal Americans of what is known as the Red River counties, and said to be sixty thousand in number. Like the Germans, these loyal Americans suffered to a great extent. But they remained true to the end, and are as loyal now as they were five years ago. Besides, there are a great many Americans in different portions of the State, who have been loyal all the time, and are loyal now. Very few of the Americans are in favor of negro suffrage, and a large majority of them are very bitter against the Government for forcing loyal men to give up their slaves without remuneration. Many of our people at the North would denounce such men as cruel and disloyal, but let me remind such unthinking persons that these men have been loyal all the time, and in a section where it costs something to be loyal. The day will come when the eyes of all the people will be open to the fact, that it was an easy thing for a man away up in the North, even where the battle from afar off could not be snuffed, to get up in some Legislative hall and talk about his loyalty, and at the same time to denounce some poor fellow away down here, because he dissembled to save his life. Talk is mighty cheap, especially when we're out of danger. Hurroo! Ballywhack!

One of the best proofs, however, of the unconditional loyalty of nearly one-half of the people of Texas is the fact that thirty-five out of the eighty-nine delegates in the Convention at Austin are Union men of the most extreme school, seven of whom entertain the same views as those entertained by Messrs. SUMNER, STEVENS and PHILLIPS. Of the remainder all but eleven are Conservative men, some of whom can take the Congressional test oath. But I will add, in this connection, that the eleven above referred to are, by all odds, the meanest rebels I ever met, commencing with one HARDIN RUNNELS and ending with one J. E. PARSONS.

I will add here a few brief sketches of the most prominent of the straight-out Union men, nearly all of whom were born in the South.

Gen. SHIELDS, one of the ablest delegates in the Convention, is a native of South Carolina, but went to Alabama when quite young. He served in both branches of the Legislature of that State, and in Congress one term, and was Mr. POLK's Minister to Venezuela. He favors negro suffrage a little with certain qualifications, and is one of the ablest orators in the Convention.

Mr. ALBERT H. LATTIMER is a powerful Union man, and was born in Tennessee. Just before leaving Austin, Mr. LATTIMER informed me that he had no doubt but that if all the unconditional Union men would turn out they could carry the State.

Mr. JONES, born in Georgia, who made the minority report, represents a county which is four-fifths Union men, a large number of whom are in favor of negro suffrage.

ISAIAH A. PASCHALL was born in Oglethorpe County, Ga., and came to Texas in 1845 from Louisiana, where he had lived for twelve years. He has been a good many years in public life, having held the position of District-Attorney in Louisiana for four years, and served in the Legislature of that State with JUDAH P. BENJAMIN and RANDALL HUNT. In this State he was elected to the Senate in 1853 and again in 1857. Mr. PASCHALL resigned his seat in the Legislature in 1861, after declining to take the oath to support the Government of the Southern Confederacy. He is an elegant gentleman and a ripe scholar. He has been a strong Union man during the whole war, and was in great danger of being mobbed on several occasions. He was one of the leaders of the Union wing of the Convention, and carried all of his points handsomely. Before the war, so great was his popularity in his district, that he was once elected Senator with but one dissenting voice. After the secession movement the same people drove him from a stand from which he was speaking. He was elected as delegate to the Convention by a large majority. Mr. PASCHALL has been a Democrat all his life, and voted for DOUGLAS in 1860.

ROBERT H. TAYLOR was born in Columbia, S. C., on the 5th of July, 1825, and came to Texas in 1844. Mr. TAYLOR went in the Mexican war as Captain in CHEVALIER's Battalion. In 1848 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1850 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served in either one branch or the other up to the breaking out of the war. While the Secession Convention was in session, Mr. TAYLOR was in the Legislature, which was also in session, and denounced the former body in unmeasured terms. During his speech he was hissed and hooted at until he was compelled to retire. He is by all odds the most radical Union man in the Convention, and only seems to be enjoying himself fully when he can torment the Secessionists. Mr. TAYLOR owns 30,000 acres of land, most of which is susceptible of cultivation. He has given eighty acres of land to each of thirty soldiers of the First Iowa Cavalry, who are to settle upon it as soon as they are mustered out of the service. He lost $70,000 by the emancipation of his slaves, none of whom have left his plantation. He is the jolliest man in the Convention, and sharp as steel in debate. On the streets he is hailed as a good fellow, and always takes occasion to tell a stranger that he always has been and is the d—dest Union man that ever came from South Carolina.

EDMUND J. DAVIS, who represents the Brownsville District, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., and came to Texas in 1848. He is by profession a lawyer, and when the war broke out was Judge of the District Court. He was run out of this office because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to support the Southern Confederacy. In May, 1862, he got permission from Washington to raise a regiment of Texas troops, which he made up to a thousand strong, and received a commission of Colonel. He commanded the regiment for nearly two years, when he was made a Brigadier-General. He was mustered out of the service a few months ago, and was elected delegate to the Convention by a large majority. He was a Whig for a great many years, and is a radical Union man, and is in favor of negro suffrage, with proper educational qualifications.

A. B. NORTON, formerly Adjutant-General under SAM HOUSTON, was born in Ohio, and came to Texas in 1853. Served three sessions in the Legislature and was one of the fifteen members of that body who voted against ratifying the Ordinance of Secession. Mr. NORTON was for a long time the editor of the *Intelligencer*, of this city, and wrote the last Union article that was published in Texas, in consequence of which he was compelled to leave the State, and did not return until the latter part of last December. He was elected a delegate to the Convention from his old legislative district, comprising the Counties of Van Zandt, Kaufman and Henderson, by a large majority. Mr. NORTON represents a large Norwegian constituency, and was elected as an uncompromising Union man, which he has been ever since the commencement of the war. He lately declined the appointment of Revenue Collector tendered him by the President. So far as Mr. NORTON's antecedents are known, he was an old Henry Clay Whig, and was a delegate in every Whig National Convention that was ever held, and was Whig elector in Ohio on every ticket except 1840. He was prominent in State Committees and edited various Whig papers in that State. For twenty-five years he has been connected with the Press, and has established his reputation as a sharp political writer and debater, while he has been the author of several books and has contributed largely to reviews and magazines. Mr. NORTON has now ready for press *The Life of Gen. Houston and the History of Texas*. He is a lawyer by profession and is brother of United States Senator NORTON.

I now advance a peg further, and argue that there are no evidences of, and have been no exhibitions of, (with but one exception,) unmitigated disloyalty in this State. Although I do not claim that these people are patriotic, which I think is laudable; although I do not claim that they go into ecstasies over the unfurling of the old flag, which, if they did, would cause me to distrust them; although I do claim that they have many hosannahs over their defeat, which would stamp them as asses if they did, I do not claim that those who have been at war with our Government are loyal, and are at least trying to accept the situation with as much grace as becomes an American citizen. I have talked with nearly all of those who have acted in the capacity of General officer in the late Confederate Army, and they all say that they mean to act in good faith. I do not doubt but they will; and to-morrow, if the United States Government should go to war with any nation on the face of the globe, these very men would be among the first who would offer their services to President JOHNSON.

I will give you a sketch of some of the middle men of the Convention, who, by their actions, show that, notwithstanding their past errors, they are loyal citizens at present, and can be trusted in any emergency.

Judge HANCOCK, one of the ablest men in the Convention, was born in Alabama, and has been a Union man all the time, and can take the test oath. He once offered his services to our Government, and subsequently went to Mexico, where he remained during the war. He works with the Convention, and is figuring for the United States Senate.

JOHN W. THROCKMORTON, the President of the Convention, was born in the State of Tennessee, White County, and came to Texas in 1841. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1851, which position he filled until he was elected to the State Senate in 1856. He remained in the Senate of this State until the breaking out of the war. He was elected delegate to the State Convention which passed the Ordinance of Secession, and voted against that ordinance first and last. When the war broke out, however, he went out as Captain in the Confederate Army, and served in that capacity in the Corinth campaign in the Spring of 1862. He was afterward commissioned as Major and fought at the battle of Baton Rouge. During the last eighteen months of the existence of the rebellion, he was BrigadierGeneral, and had command of the Texas troops on the frontier. He is a conservative Union man. Mr. THROCKMORTON was always a Whig, as long as there was such a party.

JOHN W. WHITFIELD was born in Williamson County, Tenn., and came to Texas in 1861. Mr. WHITFIELD went into the Mexican war as Captain of a company in the First Tennessee Regiment, (Col. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL,) and was afterward made Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Third Regiment from that State. He afterward served in the Legislature of Tennessee for six years, as a regular straight-out Jackson Democrat, was subsequently member of Congress from Kansas nearly four years, and was two years Indian Agent in the Rocky Mountains. When the war broke out, he raised a company and equipped it at his own expense, and fought in the battles of Arkansas until the siege of Corinth. At the battle of Iuka WHITFIELD was a Colonel, and commanded a brigade, and was wounded in four places. He afterward made a Brigadier, and commanded a portion of the cavalry in front of Franklin, Tenn., in the Spring of 1863, and captured COBURN's entire brigade at the battle of Wing Hill.

J. W. HENDERSON was born in Tennessee, and came to Texas in 1836. He served in the Congress of the Republic of Texas from 1843 to 1845. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1848 and President of the Senate in 1852, in which year he was elected as Governor. Mr. HENDERSON was a member of the Disunion Convention of 1861, and voted for the ordinance of secession. Mr. HENDERSON is rather an excitable person and an incoherent talker.

T. N. WAUL is a native of South Carolina, and was an original Secessionist. He was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, and was in the Confederate Congress for a few months. He was very liberal in his voting, and seemed to fully accept the situation. Gen. WAUL was at the battle of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, on Red River.

O. M. ROBERTS, who is also a native of South Carolina, was an original Secessionist, and was the President of the Disunion Convention of 1861. He once occupied the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and is regarded as an influential gentleman. He got several pretty rough hits from the Union men during some of the arguments brought up in the Convention, but stood them all with good grace.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Good! Notwithstanding there are those who would be pleased to impress the Northern people that this is not so. My remarks upon the freedmen will be brief, for they are doing so well I have only to say so. About six weeks ago I was in Galveston, and devoted two columns to this class, the information of which I derived from Gen. GREGORY, and other officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau of this State. Since then I have been all over the most inhabitable part of the State, and ascertain that, instead of exaggerating the condition of the freedmen, I did not give them wholly their due. Those persons who are patching up falsehoods about the sufferings of, and the commission of wrongs upon, the freedmen, and also those who are urging his right of suffrage—a thing a negro knows about as much concerning as a jackass does about the Reciprocity Treaty—ought to travel over this State, and witness how well the freedmen are working, and the perfect harmony and understanding which exists between the blacks and whites. There are four hundred thousand negroes living and at work in Texas, and notwithstanding there are a large number of old and young and decrepid Africans in the State, only fifty-eight were supported by the Freedmen's Bureau for the month of February. This last intelligence Gen. GREGORY conveys me by letter from Galveston. He also informs me that there are sixteen thousand colored children of this State attending school at no expense whatever to the Government.

Upon this subject I conversed freely with the delegates of the Convention, not one of whom had any complaints whatever to make of the freedmen. In fact, every one with whom I conversed stated that the negroes were doing first rate. I saw thousands of colored men and women at work upon the Brazos River bottoms, as I passed down a few days ago. The negroes will make a good deal of money in this State this year, their lowest wages being about fifteen or twenty dollars a month in specie, and found, while many are getting half a crop and find themselves; and in some instances, as on Mr. PHILLIPS' farm at Victoria, the colored laborers are getting two-thirds of the cotton and half the corn, and the proprietor finds the teams and lets them use their former huts to live in.

We who have been traveling in the South, like Mr. POWERS, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and myself, during the last eight months, see things as they are. Those who stay at home and listen to the falsehoods of cadaverous Lieutenants of colored regiments who wish to stay in the service, and who entertain a perfect horror of three-dollar-a-week boarding-houses, are liable to be led into error, I am telling the truth. Mr. RAYMOND sent me upon this tour, and told me to write of things as they really are, and the readers of the TIMES may rely upon it, I have done so. As this is my last letter from the South after an eight months' tour, I wish to declare that I have written of things as they seem to me to exist, and I have done so without fear or trembling.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

The very counties where the Union men and women have suffered the most, are now being overrun by wild and infuriated savages. There are but few troops upon the frontier, and the people who stood faithful during the war are now suffering dreadfully. Mr. RANCK, one of the best Union men in the Convention, in answer to an inquiry upon this matter, writes me the following letter:

REPRESENTATIVE HALL,
AUSTIN, March 10, 1866.

MR. TRUMAN: *Dear Sir*—In compliance with your request I hasten to lay before you such information in regard to depredations by Indians upon our Northwest frontier as has come within my personal knowledge during the last few months. I shall confine my remarks to what I know to have occurred within the district which I have the honor to represent. About the time of what is known as "the break-up" in Texas, the Indians, some twenty-five in number, came into Mason County, not more than three miles from where I live, and killed Mrs. TODD, wife of GEO. W. TODD, who was our County Clerk, carried off her daughter Alice, a young and interesting girl of fourteen years, who had just a few days before returned from the San Saba Female Seminary, and killed a negro girl who was in the party. Mr. TODD was in the party, but managed to escape unhurt. The Indians were generally dressed in the Mexican style, but were chiefly armed with bows and arrows—only a few guns. That same party went on into Gillespie County, and there within two miles of Fredericksburgh captured two young German girls, one eighteen and the other about fourteen. They killed the older one before they left the neighborhood, but not until after they had treated her in a manner too revolting to describe. The girls were the daughters of a Mr. and Mrs. ENGLISS, of Grape Creek. On Grape Creek in that county they shot an old lady by the name of FRAIL, and carried off her little son, a promising boy of ten years. On Crab Apple Creek they killed an old man whose name was WALKER, burned his house, and carried off two of his children—a little boy and girl. From every neighborhood they so far succeeded in collecting and driving off all the serviceable horses that there was no possibility of overtaking them. They went out without even feeling the necessity of being in a hurry. In the month of August last they returned to the Saline, in Mason County, and there killed an old gentleman by the name of PARK, his wife and grand-son, burned their house, and drove off their horses. On Red Creek they killed a man by the name of FRED. CONWAY, who left an excellent wife and five little children to mourn his untimely loss. FRED was a noble man, and brave as brave could be, but the savages overpowered and murdered him in a most shameful manner. Not far from there they killed an old man, a German, by the name of SHEEMAN and his little son. On Spring Creek, in Gillespie County, they killed Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR an carried off their children, I don't now remember the number, but three or four, I'm sure. They killed at that same time and place a Mr. MCDONALD, and carried off his family, consisting of a wife and five children. On the Tertenolis, in the same county, they carried off a promising boy fourteen years of age, the son of a Mr. FISHER, and again took the horses about the different premises and escaped without injury. Still later they came again, and on Beaver Creek in Mason County they killed a Mr. GANCING and his wife, but not until six of the red devils had violated her by turns in the presence of her husband, who was of couse wounded and helpless. They finally scarrified Mrs. GANCING by drawing a knife across her abdomen and thighs in every possible direction, and then left her to die by slow degrees; she was far gone in pregnancy, but strange to say, she retained her senses to the moment of her death, and when found was able to give the statement as just related. They killed an old man by the name of COUCH on Deer Creek, on the edge of Mason County, shot a young man by the name of JOHN LOWE on the Little Llano, did many other depredations, and as usual, drove our horses before them and escaped without injury. Just as I was leaving home they came on the Leon, in Mason County, and shot old Mr. PUTMAN and son, drove off quite a number of horses that were making their way further down into the settlements. I have not mentioned near all the depredations that have been committed on the Sixty-seventh representative district alone within a few months past. I do not remember the name and particulars of the other cases; the truth is, I rather seek to forget than to remember such horrible scenes. You may ask why we don't keep our horses in good strong stables, and be ready to make chase after the Indians. I answer, that ten, twenty or thirty Indians generally take horses regardless of one or two or three men and their stables. Again I may answer, that the people on the frontier of Texas are generally stock growers—they raise cattle; and the fact that their beeves have been subject to all manner of depredations for four years, leaves many men without the means to buy meal and flour for their families, much less corn for their horses. The horses are necessarily left therefore to take the desperate chance on the range. Since the break-up the few in that country who were fortunate enough to have any horses remaining, have been unable to render them available for much good, because when they could collect them they couldn't sell them, and now that they could get a little something for them their horses are all gone, and they are unable to collect them. Last Summer and Fall men, neighbors of mine, came to me at San Antonio and begged me to aid them, if I could, in getting four or five dollars per head for the choice out of a drove of five hundred noble musqueto-grass beeves, where in a drove at that time not one beef of which was less than four and from that to eight years old. They had to drive them home again. The great necessities of the people had caused them to overstock the market. It is well known that the frontier people generally opposed secession, and that as a consequence they cut themselves off from all sympathy from the so-called Confederate Government. In Mason County, out of a hundred votes there were but two votes for secession; in Gillespie, out of over four hundred, there were but seventeen for secession. The widows and orphans of citizens of Mason, Gillespie, Kerr Bandera and Kendall counties, who were murdered and robbed and pillaged and plundered under the great name of Southern patriotism, are living monuments of the devotion of those people to the Constitution and the Union. Why is it, then, that those people are so shamefully neglected now when they have a right to expect other things?

I am, very respectfully. your obedient servant,
JAMES E. RANCK,
Fort Mason, Mason County.

I will say, in conclusion, to the New-York merchants, that in this city and at San Antonio business is very dull, and several firms have gone up, owing to the great excess of stock on hand and the downfall of gold.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

SOUTHERN JOTTINGS AND JOURNEYINGS.

The Metropolis of South Carolina—Dullness and Decay of Charleston—The Planters and the Negroes—Favorable Prospects for the Freedmen—The Palmetto Press—Cleanliness and Health of the City—The Rice Fields.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday Night,
March 23, 1866.

When men grow desperate in the South, they go to the devil or to Charleston.

I went to Charleston.

Not since the first gun at Sumter awoke the Republic to arms, and gave a new and glorious liberty to a nation, have I been in this city.

Fortune has dealt severely with this old town. It has been sorely chastened for its sins—to employ a theological phrase—and punished for its pretensions. Always antique and moldy in its appearance, it seems to have grown a century older in the past five years. Half of its business portion is ruins; many of its private mansions deserted; its wharves crumbling; its commerce departed; its pseudo chivalry dead or fugitive; its dream of South Carolina sovereignty over, it lies sluggish and desolate in its terrible awakening.

No change or evidence of progress is visible anywhere. In the burned district the ruins still lie as they fell. Not a stone has changed position. Heaps of rubbish alone mark the place where trade was active, and fortunes were accumulated. Meeting, Broad and East Bay, the principal thoroughfares, suffered most; and there seems no disposition to replace the lost structures.

Charleston looks at present like an old Continental town, interesting only from association. Business is extremely dull, and the Northern merchants who have come here since the war, complain bitterly of the times. Still, it is said there are no stores to be had, and that rents are high. But this may be explained by the destruction of so much of the business quarter.

The Hebrew element is largely represented here, and speculators are as abundant as tea-stores in Vesey-street. The old theatre in Meeeting-street, near Market, is not, nor is it likely to be rebuilt; and not a single place of amusement offers its aid to while away the tedium of a sojourn in the Palmetto City. Speculators are here in force, and making every effort to augment their incomes by some stroke of financial strategy.

A number of the cotton plantations have been rented, and the colored people are working them, especialy on the Sea Islands. Within the past few months, however, many of the old planters have returned, and having had their property restored, are endeavoring to resume their pastoral avocations. The great difficulty they have to contend with is that the blacks, their former slaves, will not work for them. As the planters say, "A d—d Yankee can get anything out of the niggers, but the nigger won't strike a hoe for us." On this account the owners of the soil which was called sacred, perhaps because it is sandy, are compelled to rent their lands to others.

The Southerners are of course indignant at the base ingratitude of their recent serfs, who are indebted to them for a life of servitude, but are compelled to yield to the inevitable. On a number of the plantations the negroes, when their former masters had obtained possession, went off in a body, and would not return until assured they were laboring for Northern men. The trouble about the Freedmen on the Sea Islands has been settled, and most of them are now working cheerfully and zealously, I am informed by the Chief of the Bureau; albeit they at first believed the land they tilled belonged to them, in accordance with SHERMAN's order, and resolutely refused to surrender what they conceived, not unnaturally, to be their rights under the new dispensation.

The Freedmen generally have behaved themselves very well. They are sober, industrious and hopeful, and are rapidly improving in intelligence and value as laborers. There seems to be little doubt in the minds of those who have the best means of knowing, that, things once fairly settled down here, the negroes will be of much more service to themselves and the planters, in the condition of Freedmen, than when they were held as slaves. They appear to take very kindly to education, and are ambitious to study. Hundreds of them in this vicinity, who are middle-aged, have learned to read, and not a few of them to write, in the past twelve months. All indications for their future are favorable, and even their late masters, who insisted that the negro would not labor, save on compulsion, have been obliged to change their opinions.

The famous Charleston *Mercury*, which was originated nearly thirty years ago, as an avowed secession journal, and which naturally ceased to exist with the fall of the city, has not been revived. The field of its labors is a desert, and the arid soil will never produce another crop of treason, which was its sustenance. It counseled war, and by war was it extinguished. Bayonets accomplished what reason and justice could not. They thrust South Carolina, in spite of herself, into the army of Progress, but she marches with unwilling steps.

The *Courier* is very much the same as it was before the war, save that it swallows its secession pills with the sugar coating of the Constitution, and now abuses the Radicals instead of the entire North, which was its wont. It is dull and drowsy, and of little value as a newspaper. It was, from a Southern stand-point, conservative before the war, and has since become radical. It is sometimes categorical, but generally paragorical in its teachings.

The *News* is the best newspaper in Charleston, and the most popular. It has been established since the war, and is already in advance of its cotemporaries. It is as mildly disloyal as any paper can be here and live, but seems bound to pander to the prejudices of the reconstructed whenever opportunity occurs.

The *South Carolinian*, formerly published at Columbia, has that very bad writer of weak stories that he designates by the name of novels, and inditer of worse rhymes which he has the hardihood to style poetry, WM. GILMORE SIMMS, for one of its editors. He confines himself mainly to exploring the decay of the era of chivalry, and to alluding, in maudlin rhetoric of the slip-shod species, to the past glory of South Carolina. A native of this State, I presume it is no fault of his if he considers the period of negro-selling and woman-whipping the culmination of social enlightenment.

The Mills House and Pavilion Hotel, recently reopened, are doing a good business, and with the Charleston Hotel share the greater part of the public patronage. The last is the stopping-place for the Southerners, while the Northerners generally patronize the Mills. The arrivals recently have not been numerous, and most of those doing business here have rented dwellings and gone to housekeeping.

The City is quite clean at present, though the removal of the paving-stones, for the purpose of constructing fortifications, makes the sandy streets difficult and unpleasant for the passage of vehicles. When the wind blows the sand is carried all over town, and out-door life, unless one is particularly fond of inhaling the sacred soil, and accepting it as a part of his wardrobe, is not agreeable. Charleston, though located in the midst of a swamp, and ornamented in its central part with mill-ponds, as they are termed, covered from the beginning to the end of the year with green scum, emitting a most unsavory odor, is declared to be one of the healthiest cities in the Union. The cholera and yellow fever have swelled the bills of mortality here in past seasons; but as they are epidemics, they cannot be said to belong to the diseases of the country.

The rice fields in the vicinity of Charleston, and indeed everywhere else in the South, have been almost entirely neglected. The negroes will not work in them because the labor is hard and destructive of health and life. As it is necessary the fields should be overflowed for the production of the grain, a malaria arises from them that is extremely pernicious, though much less so to the African than the Caucasian race. There is a belt of country about Charleston where, during the Summer season, for a white man to sleep for a single night is almost certain death. The miasmatic exhalations produce malignant fever that baffles the skill of the most experienced physicians. The Southerners who lived in that region always removed to the City during the Summer, for the neighborhood was more dangerous than the campagna about Rome.

The City of Savannah—Fluctuations of Fortune—Financial Reverses of the War—Appearance of the Town—The Shipping—An Embarrassed Railway—Catastrophe Caused by Fear of a Presentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, March 26, 1866.

Savannah seems quite fresh and modern after Charleston, though its location and surroundings are very similar. There are no ruins here to give an air of desolation and increased antiquity to the city; and there is an appearance of activity and trade that one does not find in the South Carolina metropolis.

Savannah suffered very little from the war, and most of its citizens remained here during the four years of the strife in comparative comfort and security. The trade of the place was animated during the greater part of the time, and large fortunes were made in speculation, or would have been made, if rebel scrip and rebel bonds had possessed any value.

Strange to say, many of the shrewd business men of the South had such entire faith in the final success of the "Confederate" cause, that they invested all their surplus means in its bonds, and, when the war was over, found themselves almost as worthless as their securities. Others, wiser and less confident, exchanged their currency for Treasury notes, or purchased gold, or procured cotton, and sending it to England on blockade-runners, ordered the proceeds of the sales to be retained there for their credit. Men who were poor in 1861 are now reputed to be worth $500,000 or $600,000 and even $1,000,000, and others again who at the beginning of the struggle had broad plantations, city and country houses, slaves by the hundred, and lived in the rude baronial extravagance, characteristic of the cottonocrats of this section, are now reduced to dependence upon their friends.

A very wealthy family well known formerly for their generous hospitality, and who were once among the notables at Newport and Saratoga have been compelled to move into the interior, and are living upon a small patch of ground, the quondam property of one of their slaves. Two of the daughters who have far more fineness and culture than are usually found in the South are at present teaching school in the northern part of Alabama.

Another family, five years ago members of the *haut ton* of Georgia, and leaders of the fashion in Savannah, and whose head was at one time a member of Congress, quitted the city a few months ago for Canada, and so poor were they that their friends supplied the means for their journey. They are beggars in fortune—even worse, for they owe at least a quarter of a million above what they possess.

Savannah has not materially changed during the past ten years, though there are a number of modern houses and stores in the principal streets that quite shame their less pretentious neighbors.

The place makes some pretensions to architecture, and is, outside of a certain moldy and worn appearance, rather attractive than otherwise. The numerous parks and squares and tree-lined thoroughfares add to its variety and picturesqueness, and give it a *rus in urbe* semblance decidedly agreeable to the eye.

Savannah by moonlight is especially pleasant. The foliage of the trees, the gaslights gleaming through the parks, the boughs of the groves, swept by the sea breeze, playing at bo-peep with the stars, the broad thoroughfares, the frequent quaint-looking buildings, lend something of romance and poetry to the Garden City, as it has been aptly called.

It reminds me somewhat of a Spanish town, especially at night; and I have often cheated myself into the belief, while lounging in the vicinity of the Pulaski House, that I was enjoying my cigaretta and my favorite *dolce far niente* in Seville or Cordova.

Savannah is built upon the sand, which—not for Biblical reasons, however—I fail to like. Walking is unpleasant where every wind makes you too intimately acquainted with the infinite number of grains that the sea shore may lose, but you cannot gain without detriment. The sand attracts the sun fiercely in the warm season, which lasts about nine months of the year; but the heat is tempered and made endurable by the breeze from the ocean and the abundant shade in almost every part of the city.

Shipping, especially of cotton, is more active here than at any seaport I have visited on the eastern coast since leaving home. A number of vessels are loading with the dethroned fleecy monarch for New-York, and a very fair trade is going on between the two points.

The line of steamers plying between here and New-York seems the best and most commodious of their class; and I have felt sorely tempted to transfer myself to Broadway again by their agency rather than intrust myself to the ricketty railway cars, on which passengers die of old age before arriving at their destination. Unfortunately duty calls me once more to the interior; and duty, you know, is the arch foe of pleasure and the savage slayer of inclination.

The Savannah and Charleston Railway has long been out of running order, and needs repairs that would require at least a million to place it in good condition. The Company owes about two and a half millions, and has no securities or property upon which to borrow, as the road is already mortgaged for more than it is worth, and never paid expenses at any time. The road is a great convenience and advantage to the two cities; and it is thought that as soon as they are enabled, they will lend the Company sufficient to place the two points once more in direct metallic affinity.

The small steamers plying between here and Charleston are maritime nuisances, and would not be patronized if there were any other means of conveyance. They run irregularly, and occupy from twelve to thirty-six hours in the passage. Close, cramped, dirty, slow and generally obnoxious, few travelers care to repeat their experience upon them when it can be in any manner avoided.

One of the steamers that left Charleston for this point a few days since, was burned, and a young lady, Miss BELLA RISLEY, of Philadelphia, on her way to Georgetown with her brother and younger sister, was drowned by jumping overboard in her alarm. She was a most amiable and estimable lady, possessed of such gifts of person and of mind as make life desirable and the world pleasant.

I saw her a night or two before the catastrophe at the Mills House, and she was particularly radiant and happy; declaring she had not been in such excellent spirits for months. Her brother had designed to leave on Tuesday for Georgetown, where he was engaged in business; but Miss RISLEY, after they were all ready, declared she felt a presentiment that they ought not to go on that day. They waited, merely to humor her whim, to the day following, when the presentiment which she had feared, and on account of which she had delayed her departure, was terribly verified.

The recent cold weather has proved very destructive to the fruit in South and North Carolina, and in many parts of this State. The peaches have been almost universally killed, and it is feared more damage will be done, as the season, at present, even in this far Southern latitude, is uncomfortably cool.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.—The following letter was addressed to Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, by President JOHNSON:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1866.

To Gov. A. J. Hamilton, Austin, Texas:

I was highly gratified to receive your dispatch, and to hear that your Convention was organized. I hope all will end well. It is of the utmost importance that the proceedings of your Convention be prudent and of the most temperate character, vindicating loyalty, and of the entire willingness to acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution and of the obedience to the laws of the United States.

You no doubt understand the position of affairs here, and much will depend upon the future action of your Convention. I am still hopeful that in the end matters will take a different turn here, and that loyal representatives will be admitted to their seats in the Capitol of the nation from all the States.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Death of an Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 31.

WM. S. PIERRE, for twenty years past commercial editor of the *North American & United States Gazette*, formerly a merchant of this city, died this morning, aged 63 years. The Corn Exchange at its session passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

A Descent on a Gambling-house.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 31.

A posse of State constables, under Maj. JONES, made a descent last night on the gambling-house No. 15 Brattle-street, and arrested thirty-five men, and seized the implements of the concern.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, March 31.

The statement telegraphed from Canada and circulated in the papers of the United States, that Mr. DOYLE, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, was kicked out of a barber's shop in this city, is gross fabrication. He had no difficulty of any sort.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, March 31.

The Wisconsin Assembly to-day, after a protracted struggle, by a vote of every Union member present but one, voted to instruct Senators to vote for the Civil Rights Bill, over the President's veto.

The Senate had adjourned before the resolution reached it or it would have passed that body with equal unanimity.

A resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a State Convention to amend the Constitution, has passed both Houses.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 31.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, conferring the power to purchase the right of way.

For the survey of a railroad route from Schenectady to some point on the St. Lawrence River.

Increasing the compensation for the education of deaf mutes under 12 years of age.

Amending the charter of the Bloomindale Savings Bank.

Incorporating the North River Savings Bank—for the consideration of the Senate.

Fixing the fire limits of Brooklyn.

Relative to Maspeth-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Poughkeepsie Charter Bill.

Amending the act relative to the Receiver of Taxes in Yonkers.

Enabling the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements; ordered to a third reading.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To provide pay for certain expenses of the Quarantine Commissioners.

To facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

Relative to the payment of the expenses for contesting seats in the Legislature. It provides that the expenses of the successful contestant shall be paid.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 31.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Harlem Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the New-York Accident Insurance Company.

To amend the laws relative to the Bank Department.

To incorporate the Loaners' Association of New-York.

To incorporate the Quicksilver Mining Company.

Adjourned.

NEW JERSEY.

The Senatorship—Letter from Mr. Scovel.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 31.

Mr. SCOVEL, President of the New Jersey State Senate, has written a letter to the *Bulletin* of this city, in which he says:—

"I requested that the caucus should name the man before I agreed to go into joint meeting. My motives have been doubted. I am right within the doors of my own conscience, and who dares to say then I will not go into joint meeting for FIELD, VAN DYKE or GREGORY? Has any opportunity been offered me? I say that I will, if the Republican caucus will unite on any of those already named, or on Hon. A. K. HAY, of Camden, or Judge GEORGE S. WOODHULL, of the Supreme Court. I will go into joint meeting at 10 A. M. or at any other hour on Tuesday next. I want to send a true man and a statesman to Washington and I am ready to make my words good by instant action. Now let my enemies answer that. Let a candid world judge between me and them. The tyranny which drove me from one party is as odious to me in another, when it demands that I submit to insolence and injustice combined."

FIRE IN THE OIL REGIONS.

Destructive Conflagration at Petroleum Centre—Twenty-five Thousand Barrels of Oil Consumed.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Saturday, March 31.

The most disastrous fire ever known in the oil dorado, occurred to-day on the Hyde and Egbert farm, commencing about 8 o'clock this morning and lasting until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The fire originated from a gas pipe running from the tank of the Burlington well to a dwelling.

At the time there was a very strong wind. The burning oil, running down the hill, set the famous Coquette tank on fire, the flames rushing toward the creek, sweeping everything before it, and on reaching the creek there were some six hundred barrels, which were filled, lying on the bank, which took fire, together with seventeen tanks of oil. All were destroyed. Some eleven or twelve boats lying in the creek, loaded for shipment, also took fire and were destroyed.

At one time the creek was a vast sheet of flame. The bridge which divides the town of Petroleum Centre from the farms alluded to took fire several times, thus endangering the place, but was finally extinguished. There was nothing burned on this side of the creek.

The fire could be seen for miles around. There was one half mile of flame.

Some thirty-five wells were burned, beside various engine-houses, engines, derricks and tanks; also, several dwellings.

The most intense excitement prevailed at the time.

The loss is about 25,000 barrels of oil and $125,000 in property.

At 4 o'clock the fire was about out, and everything was quiet.

The Egbert and Story Farms in Flames—The Town of Petroleum Centre in Danger.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 31.

News has just been received here that the most destructive fire ever known on Oil Creek is now raging.

The Egbert and Story farms are in flames.

The town of Petroleum Centre is in great danger.

VIRGINIA.

Alexander H. Stephens in Richmond—Meeting of the Richmond Typographical Union.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 31.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS arrived in this city to-night, *en route* to Washington.

The Richmond Typographical Society held a meeting this forenoon, to consider the final decision of the publishers of Richmond relative to rates of composition.

The printers again unanimously refuse to receive reduced rates. The result will probably be a temporary suspension of the City journals.

The Second African Church and several adjoining houses of little value, near Gamble's Hill, were destroyed by fire this evening.

CALIFORNIA.

Death of Ex-Governor McDougall—The Case of McCarthy—The Senate Endorses Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 31.

Ex-Governor JOHN MCDOUGALL died yesterday of apoplexy.

The McCarthy Investigation Committee report that DANIEL O. MCCARTHY's charge of bribery was wanton, malicious, false, defamatory and libelous both to the Senate and the people of the State represented in the Senate.

Resolutions endorsing Congress passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 36 to 21

Gov. Low vetoed the bill giving State aid to the Western Pacific Railroad, and the Assembly sustained him by a vote of 60 to 6.

There is no material change in mining stocks to report: Ophir, $710; Imperial, $140; Savage, $1,055; Crown Point, $1,390; Yellow Jacket, $865; Choilar Potosi, $870; Belcher, $335.

Legal tenders, 78c.

Heavy Gale at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 31.

A heavy southerly gale yesterday prostrated several buildings and the telegraph line in all directions.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 31.

FLOUR dull; Howard street superfine $8 25@$8 50. WHEAT firm. CORN scarce; white 73c; yellow 71@72c. OATS steady. CLOVER SEED $5@$6 50. TIMOTHY $3 50@$3 75. FLAXSEED $2 50@$2 65. PROVISIONS firm. GROCERIES steady. COFFEE 18@21c. WHISKY $2 26@$2 26½ for Western and $2 24½@2 25 for Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 70; Reading Railroad 50½; Pennsylvania Railroad 56. Gold 128. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CLIFF BALL.

From the Shilling Magazine.

"You dear delightful creature," said Emily Graham, looking up into the manly face of a young officer of her Majesty's —th Regiment, who stood beside her, "it is the kindest thing that you have done for a long while, and I'll show my gratitude for ever and ever."

"I hope you will, Emily, and then I shall be amply repaid."

"You are quizzing me, Frank, and that is dreadfully unkind. But what girls are to be asked?"

"Almost everybody; that is, every available young lady who is good-tempered and pleasant and cheerful, and a few, for the sake of peace, who are neither."

"To which circumstance do I owe my invitation?" said Emily, pretending to look piqued, but smiling archly the while.

"The last, of course; I thought we should never have done quarreling had *you* been left out. So, Cousin Emily, though you are neither pretty, good-tempered, cheerful, nor agreeable, I have brought you this card." And Frank Graham laughingly laid a little scented piece of pink on his cousin's worktable.

"And I thank you very much for it," said the young lady, taking it up and playing with it between her dainty fingers and rosy lips, "for I like dancing as well as anything I can get in this remote unpolished district; and if *you* don't think I possess any attraction, it does not follow that all your company will hold the same opinion."

A less attractive girl than Emily Graham might without vanity have made this speech; as it was you could hardly help convicting Cousin Frank of a serious want of taste, if his words were spoken in earnest. The young girl was rather tall, of a slight graceful figure, with soft brown hair, clear, brown, mischief-loving eyes, and a fair complexion, a trifle too pale, perhaps, save when excitement lent color to her cheeks, and added lustre to her earnest eyes.

But it would have been unwise to have acted upon the expressed opinion of Cousin Frank, and to have said to his face a single disparaging word of his pretty cousin; nothing could sooner have enkindled wrath in those manly features, nothing have brought more hasty words to his courteous tongue.

"Good-bye, darling coz," he said, at length, after a long pause had succeeded to her last words; "don't really make me jealous again."

"Jealous!" said Emily, archly accepting her vantage-ground, "you will surely not be jealous of *me*?"

Frank colored. "You provoking pet," he said, "I *am* jealous of anybody else that gets a smile, or a kind word, or look, or touch from you, and a dance means all that and more. I only wish uncle—"

"Hush, Frank! we had better not talk of it again; a few years is not much, if I *am* worth waiting for; let us think about the dance. Is there any shop in this place where I can buy a ball-dress, or must I invent one from my present stock?"

"That will do just as well, Emily: we look upon this as a sort of picnic ball: you will not be expected to appear in costume fit for Almack's at the Cliff. The most we can expect of the ladies in such a place is, that they will look as much like fairies as possible, and be as good-natured too. If you have a white muslin, and loop it up in some style with my favorite pink rosebuds, you will look just as pretty as need be; now am I not a clever lady's-maid? Good-bye, dear, I must be off now."

Emily laid her hand in his. "Do you think it quite a safe place by-the-by?" she asked. "I heard the other day there was great danger of the Cliff falling in."

"Nonsense, my pet; thousands more will trip on 'the light fantastic toe' in that strange ball-room before that happens, even if it ever does happen, and I very much doubt it."

"Where is Esther's card, Frank?"

"I had quite forgotten it," he answered, again drawing out his card-case and opening it. "Give her my best compliments, and say how happy we shall be to see her. 'With you conversing I forget all time,' and the hours roll by like minutes; with everybody else——How many kisses will you you give me for the cards?"

"None, Frank."

"Sly puss, then I must take them, must I? Fifty for each, at least."

"Let Esther pay her own debts," laughed Emily.

"Certainly not; I don't go on the trust system, but have ready money for all my goods."

He stooped to claim and receive the treasured payment, when the door suddenly opened, and another young lady confronted them.

"Frank has just brought us our cards for the Cliff ball," said Emily, recovering her self-possession the soonest; "here is yours, Esther."

"I thought you were gone, Cousin Frank," said that lady, looking at the officer with proud, uncousinly eyes. "What ball is this?"

"The officers of our regiment are going to give a grand dance in the Cliff ball-room to those gracious fair ones who will honor us by their presence, and I flatter myself both you and Emily will do me the favor to accept cards."

"I am not at all sure that papa would like us to do so, were he at home," said the elder sister, coldly. "You know as well as I do for what reason."

"Papa likes us to enjoy ourselves, Esther," said Emily; "and it is very dull while he is away."

"Of course, Emily, if you choose to go, I shall think it my duty to accompany you," said the elder sister; "but though I am not sufficiently older than you to be able to control your actions,"—("I should think not," muttered Frank, in an undertone)—"yet I feel this is a rash, unwise act on your part, and one which I cannot approve."

Miss Graham walked out of the room, slamming the door behind her, to give emphasis to her remarks.

"Now then, will you finish your kissing business?" said Frank Graham.

"I? Frank? for shame!" said Emily, blushing and holding down her pretty head; but in some way it was soon raised again to Frank's shoulders, and in an ecstacy of delight, the young man paid himself in soft kisses for his ball tickets. "Don't make me jealous, Emily, darling," he said again. "I think if I saw anybody else touching these lips with theirs I should get wild with anger. Good-bye, my darling."

"Good-bye, Frank."

"Just one word to show me that you really love me, Emily."

"Good-bye, *dear* Frank."

With a passionate kiss he pressed her to his heart, and then hastily left the room. He looked up to the window as he passed it, and saw his gentle cousin looking out upon him with the utmost tenderness, soft tears filling her beautiful eyes, and tears for him. Before they could be dried, Esther reëntered: her presence and voice grated upon her younger sister, they were so utterly unsympathetic with her mood.

"What! tears, Emily? What a foolish girl you are to waste your love and your life on a penniless officer, and when papa so disapproves of your doing so."

"My heart is my own, not papa's; though I will not willingly offend him, he must not try to make me marry anybody else, because he likes," said Emily, earnestly, and she left the room.

In the welcome solitude of her own chamber, she thought of her sister's words—"waste your love and your life." Was it ever owned by a woman truly in love that her heart was wasted? does she not rather feel that all she has is his, that the grand capacity to love has been called into being by him, that only in *not* fulfilling her heart's yearnings could she waste her love and life?"

It was a strange place that the officers of the —th Regiment had fixed upon for their entertainment to their young lady friends. On the coast line of old England, where the broad Atlantic dashes its proud waves against the shore, lies a small fishing village; and further down, a bold sharp cliff raises its giant front; and facing it, standing in the water itself at high tide, is an enormous rock, hewn out in the centre as if by herculean hands; and up the opening roll the foaming waves, and through it, like a picture in a ponderous frame, the ships are seen, their sails full set, steering their course along the trackless deep. For many years interested visitors have come to walk along the line of beach, to watch the rolling of the mighty billows, to look upon the Demon Rock; and from all large towns in the neighborhood picnic parties have come and descended that tall cliff to mingle gay laughter, merry songs, and cheerful voices, like softest treble, with the deep bass of the waves.

The side of the cliff has been hewn out by the ingenious hands of man, and a house of entertainment formed in it, in whose rooms mirth and music have striven for mastery, and light feet have tripped gaily and thoughtlessly, beneath and between slowly, yet surely crumbling walls.

Here, on the 16th of April, 18—, the young officers were busy preparing the somewhat dingy ball-room for their expected guests. With difficulty, loads of evergreens and flowers had been brought down the steep descent, and gay flags and banners draped the bare, rocky walls and festooned the musicians' platform. Mine hostess and her daughters were busy all day long preparing for the sumptous banquet; and over the supper-room hung the Union Jack and all England's standard, as if to insure thoughts of stability and glory. The steep steps in the cliff were carpeted with scarlet cloth and arched with evergreens; a transformation was accomplished upon which the artists might well gaze with pride and self-gratulation.

"And when fair Luna shines over the sea tomorrow night in full splendour, just as the dear girls arrive," said one sentimental lieutenant, "I am sure they will be delighted, and the novelty will more than compensate for any little extra trouble they may incur."

"I think you are right, Oswald," said an older officer, from whose heart, though time had effaced much of the outward expression of romance, could never be torn away its original love of the marvelous and mysterious. "'Tis a strangle tumble-down old place, true enough; but with the Demon Rock bathed in moonlight, the ocean glittering and shining as if incrusted with jewels, the old cliff, black and ruinous as an ancient battlement, and underneath the fairy grotto we have devised for their light feet to dance in, woman must have bid good-bye to womanhood if she is not charmed."

Meanwhile young girls were busy with their toilets, and arranging with comical perplexity for that long descent in the cool Spring evening, that must intervene between the carriages and the ball-room. Cloaks and hoods must be worn, and dainty feet incased in some more durable substance than satin or kid; yet all these thoughts only lent zest to their predicted enjoyment, and the hours and days flew merrily by.

Esther Graham alone complained grievously of the inconvenience of the place, till poor Emily, in a fit of annoyance, begged her to stay at home and she would find another chaperone; but this was not Miss Graham's desire. Like many other good women, she loved to regard herself as a martyr to the wishes and caprices of others, and now that the glass told her that young officers would rarely invite her for her own sake, she was the more inclined to be displeased with the sister, on whose account she made such sacrifices to health and comfort.

"I very much doubt whether father would like you to go at all, Emily; as if they could not find a better place for a ball than the Cliff House!"

"Oh, Esther dear," said Emily, "I am sure you will enjoy it very much when once you get there, they have made everything so nice for us. Frank tells me it looks quite a different place, that I shall hardly know it."

"Frank again, Emily? One would think your cousin was the only person you ever associated with."

Emily was silent, and soon it was time to dress, and a little later Frank arrived to escort them to the ball. He sat down contentedly enough to await for his cousins, thinking of the soft merry light that would shine in Emily's eyes when she gazed on their fairy grotto; thinking of the peeps at the moonlit sea they might get from certain nooks and corners that he had observed behind flags and banners when they arranged the supper-room; thinking of the warm pressure of her little hand as he led her cautiously and slowly down those rugged steps, over which he would take care to provide Esther with another partner; thinking of his poverty, and then turning from that sad thought to the true, loving heart that had promised to wait, even for years, sooner than disappoint him. His stern old uncle, his prim cousin Esther, all faded into insignificance at the thought of the rich young love that was all his own. And then the door opened, a vision of white shone upon him, and Emily stood before him.

"My darling," he exclaimed, springing to her side, and kissing her fair forehead, "you *are* looking nice to-night."

Many others less interested might have echoed these words. In her simple white muslin robe, looped with pink roses, a wreath of pink and white rosebuds in her rich brown hair, a small locket chain of gold around her white neck, and golden bracelets on her arms, Emily Graham might well have suited the most fastidious of tastes; in the eyes of Frank Graham she appeared as a smiling angel; at the sight of her he was inclined to exclaim, with one of Chateaubriand's Moorish heroes, "*C'est mon houris!*"

Just then the door opened, and Esther appeared.

"Good evening, cousin Frank; I am sorry to keep you waiting so long: we are ready now."

"No apology is needed, Esther; I am perfectly at ease; we shall be in very good time."

Esther Graham looked well in a handsome light blue silk, and appeared rather more inclined to enjoy herself than usual. The three set off in good spirits; Frank, opposite Emily in the carriage, sat watching her, and feasting his eyes on her gentle beauty.

A drive of two miles brought them to the steep steps. Esther was given in charge to Lieutenant Martin, who guarded the pass, and Frank followed with Emily, whispering words of love to her that sent a warm glow to her cheeks, and a joyful tide of feeling to her heart. The moon was just mounting the heavens in her car of light, dancing in pale beams on the green boughs and scarlet draperies, and peering into the deepest recesses of the Demon Rock.

"What a strange old place, dear Frank," said Emily, tightly holding his hand; "how such a night as this stirs up the strongest, deepest feelings of our nature."

"It does, indeed. There is poetry and love in every motion of these rippling wavelets, in every swell of the heaving ocean."

"But how pretty you have made it all, Frank; it seems transformed almost. What trouble you must have taken."

"I am already paid for my share of it, if it pleases you, dearest," said Frank, wishing heartily that pleasant descent alone with Emily could occupy hours instead of minutes; "but we have reached the sands now, and you must let me escort you to the cloak-room; there is a covered archway leading from it to the ball-room. Good-bye, love. Promise me three dances, Emily—the first, the last, and one between."

"I promise, Frank. I would gladly dance with you only, if it might be so."

Frank joined his brother officers in the ball-room, already gay with pretty women and bright uniforms. The next to enter were the sisters, Esther and Emily Graham. A host of eager desirers of her hand in the dance clustered around Emily. Frank came among them, and gained, again in public, the promise for the first dance.

The music sounded gaily, light feet trod in the measured dance: it grew faster, more exciting, more pleasant; the dancers, unmindful of all but that ball-room—the bright eyes that beamed upon them, the strong arms that upheld them, the fairy feet that glided past them, the quick notes of music that struck upon the air—how should they hear the angry moaning of the wind around the old cliff, the heavy swelling of the surging tide! Emily had danced the second dance with another partner, and Frank had slipped away to avoid a sight he could not enjoy. He was the first to notice the storm. It was awkward, he thought, for it to come on such a night as this; however, there were bedrooms enough in the house for the ladies; and as for soldiers, if they could not be content with a shake-down in the deserted ball-room, or even with worse fare than that, they were muffs, not soldiers, that was all.

When his turn came to dance with his cousin, Frank returned, without the slightest apprehension of approaching danger, to the ball-room. He told Emily what he expected about the storm raging at night, and the young girl answered jestingly, deeming it a good piece of fun to be compelled to remain under the shelter of the cliff. Again the music sounded, and light feet danced merrily, whilst without, the giant waves rose more furiously, tumbling and tossing over each other with crests of foam; the wind roared in the hollow of the Demon Rock, and though the dancers knew it not, the old cliff had begun to tremble and totter beneath his touch. The ball-room windows had been thickly draped to prevent the cold air from finding admission, but from the supper-room could be seen the foaming, dashing sea; the black clouds, with the struggling moon anxious to behold the earth again from behind them, like some poor human soul whom Satan, by thick clouds of doubt, would drive from the presence of his God forever, yet who struggles on, knowing that some space in the firmament must still be free from gloom and despair.

Frank escorted Emily thither after their second dance.

"I knew you would like to see this, darling," he whispered, as she gazed with awed face upon the tumult of the elements.

"I do, indeed. Yet oh, Frank, is it not awful?"

"I do not think we need feel frightened; we are safe enough here."

"I should like to go out on the sands."

"But I cannot venture to take you there, Emily."

They stood silently watching the scene; then a flash of lightning was succeeded by a tremendous peal of thunder, that seemed to shake the ground beneath their feet.

"That was splendid!"

They waited for another flash, another peal of heaven's artillery, and then returned to the ball-room. Some of the ladies, especially the dowagers, who were acting as chaperones, had begun to feel uneasy; but a little reassurance quieted their fears, and made them hope that the storm would cease before they need brave its force. Dancing continued with much spirit, the party adjourned to the supper-room, and then at 1 o'clock in the morning, came back to the ball-room for a parting dance.

"I claim this one, also, Emily," said Frank, smiling, and she responded with a smile and a blush.

In the midst of the giddy maze, hands clasped in hands, with sheltering arms around them, those bright young girls were fated to meet their doom. Gaily played the musicians, still more gaily rose the ringing music of women's laughter, when a dreadful crash was heard, breaking in like some strange awful discord; heads were raised, to behold, fast falling upon them, the tottering cliff, shrouded by festive flags and draperies, but coming still, and faster, faster, with every added movement of velocity. Frank clasped his partner to his breast, and like many another manly form that night, looked down in tenderest pity on the white lips he had so loved to kiss.

"Emily, darling, death is coming upon us. Be calm; our only hope is that door; and the cliff will fall so much in one mass, that our hope is but despair."

Before he finished speaking there was a dreadful rush to that one door: too often man forgot to be generous, woman to be unselfish; each struggled for the dear life that was their own: but in most cases the gallant young hosts won braver names that awful night than they ever merited in the fierce battle-field. Frank bore the trembling Emily in his arms. "Dearest, I must save you," he said, with panting breath, as he encircled her in a close embrace.

"Save yourself, Frank," she murmured; "kiss me, and let me die. May God have pity on my poor father! Where is Esther?"

"I cannot tell you, darling. Oh! it were sweeter to meet death thus with you, than to live as I have sometimes pictured life, alone and desolate. But I want to save you, Emily; cling to me dearest; we will live or die together."

That blessed word seemed to strengthen the young man, and he pressed forward.

"It is of no use," said an officer, who had opened the door; "the cliff has fallen outside also; we are buried in a living grave."

It was an awful sentence that blanched many cheeks and moistened eyes, unused to weeping.

"Can we not make a way of escape?" suggested Frank; "cut through the fallen rock?"

"How?"

Frank could not tell. "At least," he continued, "we may hope that help will come ere it is too late. It is known there is a ball here to-night; the carriages will soon arrive."

"But we shall be dead before another hour, Frank Graham," said a despairing voice.

The last hour of life! How awful it looked to them all. How few had lived for that hour; how few had guessed that they should meet it among the gay festivities of the Cliff Ball.

And now the fragments of rock came rushing down upon them, breaking the lustres, extinguishing the lights, threatening to add the horror of "thick darkness" to their terror, bruising fair heads and delicate arms, and, at last, bringing death.

A huge fragment fell upon Frank and Emily as they stood together in the dim light beside a gay pennant that he had hung there so joyously only thirty hours ago, and they never spoke again, only with trembling clasping arms they fell together to the earth, bruised, and bleeding, and insensible. A little group gathered around, trying to discern, by the faint glimmering ray of their only remaining candle, which of their number had fallen, and marked their young and gallant comrade, with the lifeless form of his beautiful betrothed held tightly in his grasp. In sympathy for these stricken ones, men learned forgetfulness of their own imminent peril.

"Poor things! poor things! and her father opposed the match, didn't he? Poor old man! he, too, will be utterly undone after this shock."

"They have died, poor young creatures, as they would have wished to die; and their souls, like pure white doves, shall flee away and be at rest."

"By my faith," said an Irish officer, "I wish I was gone too; for this suspense with death at the end of it is worse than death itself."

Esther Graham had been lying in a stupor, succeeded by fits of hysterical fainting. They feared to tell her of her sister's doom, till she looked up and inquired piteously, "How is it Emily does not come to me? Where is she?"

Then they gently told her, and she shut her eyes and cried quietly, but ceaselessly. Another roll, another crash, and they were buried indeed.

Hours after, digging among the ruins, men found one man who had escaped the fate of his companions. Gradually he recovered from unconsciousness, and told his awful tale; and to this day, beside many hearths in old England, is he welcomed for the strange and fearful story that he has to tell; but to none is he so welcome as to an old, lonely, white-headed man, who listens to the circumstances of his young daughter's death; and as he hears for the hundredth time how Frank and Emily fell together, he murmurs, "Righteous God, as I endeavored to divide the love of two pure innocent hearts in life, Thou hast taught me that Thy will decreed in death they should not be severed."

AN IMMENSE GIPSY PARTY.

From All the Year Round.

Many people live with a belief in hidden dangers and secret agencies to the rest of the world simply unreasonable and chimerical. With some it is the Jesuits, and how, cunningly masked under the guise of the footman or the baker-boy's, the lady's maid or the lawyer, they penetrate into every home, seducing from the purer faith, and making of the young secret converts for Rome, by means undreamed of by friends or relations. With others it is the "Reds," and how they are undermining the solid temple of the laws in every factory and workshop throughout the kingdom, preparing the way for a universal social deluge, when rapine and ruin shall take the place of work and prosperity, and the country shall be thrown into the hands of a few needy scoundrels, occupied mainly in brandishing their pikes and cutting off their neighbors' heads. And with others it is the police spy system, and how the most ordinary doings of each man's daily life are duly known and reported down at Scotland-yard, with a wild belief in the omnipotence and omnipresence of the masked and hidden detective. These are the most general of the secret bogies troubling men's dreams, though by no means all the bogies; the underhand workings of Russian diplomacy, with one class of politicians—how the German element is swamping Europe, with another—the sudden invasion by France of England, with a third—and now Fenianism, with many, prominent among the more public ones.

Another craze, hitherto not general, but which, if believed in, will throw over society a delightful if slightly maddening amount of mystery, has been put forth in a certain book, written by a Scottish enthusiast, by which it appears that both Scotland and England are penetrated through and through with gipsy blood, and that men and women whom we had all along taken for douce and honest Anglo-Saxons, or at the least Celts of the true breed, are nothing better than gipsies—subjects of the Lord of Little Egypt, and descendants of the "mixed multitude" of the Exodus. But, to begin with, what this "mixed multitude" was composed of, whether, according to one "intelligent gipsy," it was made up of a cross between the Arabs and the Egyptians, or whether they were all simply slaves denationalized, like the Jews, who took the opportunity of slipping out of the house of bondage in company with them, no one exactly knows. Mr. Simson inclines to the cross; at any rate, he believes that the gipsies, or "mixed multitude," parted from Moses after the passage of the Red Sea, going east through Arabia Petræa, along the Persian Gulf, and through the Persian desert into Hindustan, where they formed the gipsy caste, and whence they came in the fifteenth century to spread themselves, locust-like, over the face of Europe.

According to Mr. Simson, the gipsy element never dies; it is never absorbed by marriage or apparent overlaying. Once admitted into a family, it dominates the rest: once a gipsy always a gipsy, to the third and fourth, or thirtieth and fortieth generation. The mysterious and subtle vitality of this gipsy element is thus summed up: "Some of my readers may still ask, 'What is a gipsy, after all that has been said upon the subject? Since it is not necessarily a question of color of face, or hair, or eyes, or of creed, or character, or of any outward thing by which a human being can be distinguished, what is it that constitutes a gipsy?' And I reply, 'Let them read this work through, and thoroughly digest all its principles, and they can *feel* what a gipsy is, should they stumble upon one, it may be, in their own sphere of life, and hear him or her admit the fact, and speak unreservedly of it. They will then feel their minds rubbing against the gipsy mind, their spirits communing with the gipsy spirit, and experience a peculiar mental galvanic shock which they never felt before.' It is impossible to say where the gipsy soul may not exist at the present day, for there is this peculiarity about the tribe, as I have said before, that it always remains gipsy, cross it out to the last drop of original blood; for where that drop goes, the gipsy soul accompanies it."

If this is true, it is bewildering to picture the secret honeycombing of society there must be by means of these gipsy drops. Indeed, the right question would not be, "Who is a gipsy?" but "Who is not?" For anything we may know, the wife of our bosom and the friend of our hearth may be equally gipsies in mufti; gipsies concealing their language as if it were a sin, but teaching it to their children as the most sacred bequest they can make; gipsies with long pedigrees, and quaint beliefs, and strange traditions, and haunting desires after the original tent and horn-spoon and child-stealing, and all the rest of it, all the time absolutely unknown to us accepting them as honest Britons devoid of guile or mystery. Once admit this base of secresy, and you may build on it the most gigantic pyramid of marvel you choose.

Bunyan, a tinker and the son of a tinker, was therefore a gipsy, says Mr. Simson, all tinkers (Scottice, tinklers) being gipsiers, as are all thimble-riggers or thimble-men—the craft originally coming from Egypt, and the modern men being a superior class of gipsies; while other gipsies are to be found living decently as city workmen of all trades and classes, from horse-dealers to innkeepers, from constable to carpenters, gypsydom being as universal as it is occult. A Scottish "tinkler" told Mr. Simson that he had wrought all his life in a shop with fellow-tradesmen, and that not one of them ever discovered that he knew a gypsy word. And they make first-rate lady's maids, the mistress little suspecting that her quick-handed, fair-haired, blue-eyed Phillis calls herself in secret a "managie" instead of a woman, and her mistress a "raunie" instead of a lady.

The great family of the Falls at Dunbar—merchant princes in their time—were merely Faas with a difference; and the Faas were the senior clan of Scottish gipsies, the famous John Faw, or Faa, in the times of James the Fifth, being known by the name and state of "Lord and Earl of Little Egypt," and called gravely "that peer" by McLaurin in his Criminal Trials; by which means the gipsy soul had passed into every family with which the Falls of Dunbar became connected. Notably into the Anstruther family, into whose veins the beautiful Jenny Fall, or Faa, shed the richer stream of gipsy blood when she married Sir John Anstruther of Elie. This was so well known and so bitterly resented at the time that the rabble insulted her at an election at which Sir John was candidate, by singing before her "Johnny Faa, the Gipsy Laddie," who by his glamor bewitched the Earl of Cassilis' lady, so that she left her home and lawful lord, and was off and away with the vagabond peer. Jenny probably secretly imparted to her sons and daughters a knowledge of the gipsy tongue, which they, as probably, handed down from generation to generation through all the ramifications of the family tree; till it is more than wonderful to think how many descendants of Lady Anstruther now waltzing in ordinary lace and tarlatane, or twisting their moustaches at the Horse Guards are imbued with the gipsy soul, speaking gipsy among themselves, and regarding with contempt all who cannot boast a like descent from the Lord and Earl of Little Egypt, or make out a claim to be ab origine one of the "mixed multitude" led by Moses through the Red Sea.

James the Fifth, of Scotland, had once a curious adventure with the Gipsies. Traveling under the disguise of the gudeman of Ballangiegh, but with the object of Don Juan rather than of Haroun-al-Raschid, he fell in with a band of gipsies carousing in a cave near Wemyss, in Fifeshire. He entered and joined in the fun; but, forgetting manners and prudence, he became a little over-free toward one of the women, when a gipsy "came crack over his head with a bottle," and a scuffle ensued. The sham tinkler was discovered to be no tinkler at all, and put to various degrading uses in return for his intrusion, while kept as the prisoner of the gang for several days. In consequence of which discourteous treatment James enacted that if three gipsies were found together in any part of his dominions, any of his subjects might seize or hang or shoot one of the three out of hand forthwith.

The poor gipsies had a bad time of it in Scotland after this. They and the witches had enough to do to live at all through the storms of persecution and prejudice continually breaking out against them; but they did live through them, and increased and multiplied according to the manner of their kind till they grew to be at times formidable to public peace; always formidable more or less by reason of the robberies and petty thievings, and sometimes murderous assaults and international fights, with which they indulged themselves and helped out their means of living.

They seem to have organized themselves into thoroughly well-drilled plunder bands, with captains and lieutenants, offices, disguises, accomplices, and detectives all complete; and for those who knew the knack, there was nothing easier than to get back a purse stolen in the Fair, or to save themselves from the footpad twirling his bludgeon with "stand and deliver!" as the open sesame of the pocket. "Gleid Neckit Will," the great black burly gipsy chief known as Will Faa, the gipsy king, once attacked the minister of Yetholm, but, so soon as that gentleman spoke to him by name, loosed his hold and took him in safety through the "bad bit." Others fell in with gipsy chiefs, talked to them pleasantly, and obtained "tokens" or passes—a knife, a coin, a ring, what not—which, showed to the inevitable footpad, procured instant immunity and respect. McDonald and his brother-in-law, James Jamieson, were notorious evil-doers in the footpad and thieving line; but anecdotes might be told of them, as of others, where friendly behavior and confidence got back the "lifted" property, or hindered it from being taken. One Campbell, a farmer, going to market to buy a horse, was robbed by this Captain McDonald, to whom he had shown his money, but he had it all returned the next day, sitting with the gipsy chief at a certain house in Perth, and seeing pocket-book after pocket-book brought in while they were drinking whisky toddy together. "The gipsy chief was, in fact, but doing a very important branch of his calling, and was on that day doing a considerable business, having a number of youths ferreting for him in the market, and coming in and going out continually."

When McDonald and Jamieson were hanged at Linlithgow, Annie McDonald, the widow of the one and sister of the other, took up the reins of government, and dispensed her royal protection or restitution as time and circumstances seemed fitting. David McRitchie, a friend of Mr. Simson's, told him how he purchased a horse one day at a fair in Dunfermline; when, feeling for his pocketbook, it was gone. As he knew Annie McDonald well, he sought her out, told her his tale, and asked for her help. "Some o' my laddies will hae seen it, Davie; I'll inquire," was her answer.

Taking him to a public-house, she told him to be seated, and to drink; then learning all there was to learn of the pocketboot by way of marks and signs, she entered the fair, and after various doublings and windings reached her bureau of business. In about half an hour she returned with the book, all its contents undisturbed, cash, notes, papers, &c., exactly where they were, and scrupulously intact. "The affair was transacted in as cool and business-like manner as if Annie and her 'laddies' had been following any of the honest callings in ordinary life." Great fears were entertained for the peace of the neighborhood when those two gipsy chiefs McDonald and Jamieson were hanged; and the prison authorities were accompanied by a strong armed escort—"the whole scene presenting such an alarming and warlike appearance, that the people of the town and surrounding company compared it to the bustle and military parade which took place twenty-five years before, when the rebel army made its appearance in the neighborhood." Nothing, however, was attempted by the gipsy bands; and when they arrived at the gallows, McDonald, who had expecting a rescue, was bitterly disappointed. Looking round him, he said: "I have neither friends on my right hand nor my left; I see that I must die;" and turning to the hangman, John Livingston, he put something into his hand, saying, "Now, John, don't bungle your job." Ever afterward it was a cant cry in Linlithgow against the hangman, "Now, John, don't bungle your job. What was it the tinkler gave you, John?"

McDonald's first wife had been a virago called Eppie Lundie, famous for stripping her victims if met with in lonely places, leaving them in woods and fields stark as when they were born; but she was too much of a vixen even for her robber husband, and he divorced her over a dead horse, according to the rites and ceremonies of his race. This is an effectual but expensive manner of getting rid of a bad wife among the gipsies; for horseflesh is dear, and the gipsies do not eat it when killed, and as the sacrifice must be unblemished and in no manner lame, it is not therefore any "old screw," worn out and useless, that will answer the purpose. The sun must "be at its heighth" when the ceremony is to take place; none but gipsies of full blood are allowed to be present; and lots are cast for the one who is to be the sacrificial priest on the occasion. All the men and women taking part in the rites carry long staves; and the priest, with a long staff in his hand, walks round and round the horse many times, repeating the names of all who have possessed it, and extolling its qualties and virties. Then it is shot; and the man and woman, joining hands at the head, walk slowly down toward the tail—the horse between them—saying certain sentences together. By another version, they "walk three times round the body of the horse contrariwise, passing and crossing each other at certain points, as they proceed in opposite directions. At certain parts of the horse, (the corners of the horse was the gipsy's expression,) such as the hind and fore feet, the shoulders and haunches, the head and tail, the parties halt and face each other, and again repeat sentences in their own speech at each time they halt. The two last stops they make in their circuit round the sacrifice are at the head and tail. At the head they again face each other and speak; and, lastly, at the tail they again confront each other, utter some more gipsy expressions, shake hands, and finally part, the one going north, the other south, never again to be united in this life." Immediately after the separation takes place, the woman receives a token of cast iron, about an inch and a half square, with a T upon it, and which she must always wear about her person. A divorced woman cannot marry again, but the husband may have as many wives as he likes to marry, and sacrifice a horse to get rid of afterward.

In this longer account the horse is made, in a manner, the scapegoat and representative of the woman. Perfect and free, it is turned loose, and by its manner of going sets forth the degree of her sin. If wild and difficult to be caught, leaping dykes and ditches, and plunging madly along, the woman is held to have been infamous and guilty exceedingly; and if the beast is wild out of all bounds of charity to endure, both horse and woman are sacrificed together. If calm and mild, and docile, and easily caught, the woman is held to be not so very guilty after all, and the scapegoat may bear her sins very well. When McDonald divorced his wife, Eppie Lundie, one Mr. Allan Ramsay came upon them unexpectedly in a hollow, and saw them walk hand in hand on either side of the dead horse till they came to the tail, when silently they parted, each proceeding in a different direction, as if going on a journey. Mr. Ramsay said he never could forget the violent swing which McDonald gave his wife at parting. The Russian gipsies also sacrifice horses on occasions; and it seems as if the custom can be traced to Hindustan, the gipsies' land of adoption, and second cradle, so to speak. The Yetholm gipsies, more prudent than the rest of their brethren, only knock down their "cuddies" or donkeys, when they separate from their wives, which answers all the purpose of the more expensive sacrifice.

The true gipsy is faithful to his friends and those who grant him squatting-room on their lands, and "dog's payment;" "for it's only day and way we want, ye ken, what a farmer body ne'er can miss; forbye selling a spoon, and tinkering a kettle now and then;" and none but the exceedingly ill-disposed will steal of those who let them camp on their ground and who treat them kindly. There are many anecdotes of gratitude and fidelity in the book before us; one of old Jean Gordon, a Meg Merrilies in her way, who saved the purse of the "winsome gudeman o' Lochside," poor boy," in consideration of old kindness shown by him, and ill repaid by the thievery of her tribe. The wisome gudeman losing his way among the Cheviot Hills, came to a large waste barn, where, seeing a light, he entered—encountering Jean Gordon the gipsy. She made him give her his purse, retaining only a few shillings as a blind to her greedy sons when they returned; and she apologized for and regretted the thefts of which those nine sons had been guilty, and which had sent her away from Lochside in gipsy shame at this ungipsy-like sin. Then she made him a shake-down, and sent him to bed. Presently her gang returned, and soon a scene of Fee Faw Fum in little was enacted, as they found out their guest, and asked his name and quality.

"Its the winsome gudeman o' Lochside, poor boy," said Jean; "he's been at Newcastle seeking siller to pay his rent, honest man, but deil-be-licket he's been able to gather in; and sae he's gaun e'en hame wi' a toom purse and a sair heart."

"That may be, Jean," said one, "but we maun rip his pouches a bit, and see if it be true or no."

Which they did, for all that Jean "set up her throat" against such inhospitality. They found nothing worth taking; so they made a virtue of necessity, and left his few poor bawbees intact; and the next morning Jean guided him safely to the high road, gave him back his property which she had concealed for security, and would not accept a single sixpence for her reward. Her nine sons were all hanged on the same day at Jedburgh; and she herself, poor old soul, was drowned in the Eden, shouting to the last, "Charlie yet, Charlie yet."

In like manner, Mary Yorkston, another gipsy chieftainess, protected Mr. Lindsay, the gudeman of Coulter Park, when her tribe had begun to plunder him. She also gave back his purse to a favorite farmer of hers, who had lost it in the market. Matthew Baillie, who was her head man, spreading from twenty to thirty purses before the farmer, desired him to lift his own. As he did so, Baillie took it from his hand, saying, "Hold on; let us count it first." Then, with as much coolness as if he was a Lombard-street banker transacting quite legitimate business, he counted the contents; when not a farthing was found wanting. "You see what it is when honest people meet!" said Bailie, with virtuous self-satisfaction as he returned the purse to the owner. Another noted captain, Will Baillie, of the same tribe, paid a widow's rent and saved her from ruin in quite a fine and melodramatic style; and the very men and women, whose "sorning" or masterful begging was next door to robbery, would forego their own advantage if touched on the point of fidelity or gratitude. Charles Graham, one of the Lochgellie band, once did a very clever bit of dishonest generosity. A woman with a large family, at whose house he had often quartered, could not pay her rent. Charlie lent her the money out of his own pocket; but when the factor was returning home with it in *his* own pocket, Charlie robbed him of his gear, then went back to the woman and gave her a discharge in full of the money just borrowed of him. When he was apprehended—for all these great men came to very bad and small ends—the people gathered about in wonder to stare at him, renowned as he was. "Let me free, and gie me a stick three feet long, and I'll clear the knowe o' them!" shouted Charlie, maddened by their curiosity. He was an exceedingly handsome man, with such small hands and feet that both gyves and manacles slipped easily over them; but, in spite of his tricks, he was an immense favorite with the people, being of that darling, dare-devil, generous nature which always makes a popular rogue.

Most of the chiefs were desperate characters, and always in the heart of some terrific scuffle with the law. There were the Browns and the Wilsons, for example, noted horse-stealers, if nothing worse, and hanged for their crimes when the law got too sharp for them, Charles Brown, one of the gang, was a man of great personal strength, but was run down at last, and carried to Perth jail. In the condemned cell he managed to slip his irons, and to set fire to the straw on which he lay. Surprised at the building being on fire, suspecting Brown to have been the cause of it, and that he was free from his chains, ramping like a lion in his den, no one was anxious to face him. At last a sergeant of the Forty-second volunteered, and went to the cell-door, which he unbarred, letting out the smoke into the prison.

"Who's there?" he said.

"The devil!" vociferated the gipsy, through fire and smoke.

"I am also the devil and of the black watch," thundered back the intrepid Highlander.

The tinkler was daunted. The superior force of law in the person of the sergeant carried the day; his irons were refixed, and poor Charles Brown remained passive until he left his cell for the gallows.

Peter Young, another gipsy of the same class, broke out of many prisons before he was finally caged and hanged. He was one of the "honorable" gipsies, faithful to his word and generous to his friends, and always only just a rope's length in advance of death, which finally overtook and tripped him up. Lizzie Brown, by some called "Snippy," was a member of the Brown family just spoken of. She was a tall, stout woman, and had been handsome in her day and while her face was complete; but after she lost her nose in a battle of the tribes fought in Angus, she was not quite so comely. The gipsies fought there with highland dirks, and poor Lizzie came in for her share of hard knocks and flourishes. In the heat of the battle she suddenly put her hand to her face, and called out, "But in the middle of the meantime, where's my nose?" without either surprise or lamentation for the loss. It was all in the way of war, and Lizzie Brown, alias Snippy, was content to suffer with the rest.

The perpetual fights among the tribes make another feature of gipsy life not over-fascinating to peacable and honest citizens. The Faas and the Baillies and the Shawes and the Browns had a "polymachy" at Romanno in 1677, and four Shawes were hanged in consequence of the murders done there. Charles Brown, one of the chief members of the Lochgellie band, was killed in a fight at Raploch, near Stirling; there was a tremendous foray at the Bridge of Hawick in 1773, another at Eskdalemoor a few days after, to settle the question of supremacy, which had not got settled at Hawick; and again a "faction fight" at Dumblane, where Becky Keith distinguished herself with the aid of a flail, and sent off a crowd with "sarks full of sair banes." William Faa, the gipsy King of the Yetholm horde, had a grand, almost an heroic contest with the "Earl of Hell," one Young, of New Coldstream, in which the King was victorious over the Earl. Faa had twenty-four children, and at each christening appeared in his original wedding robes, accompanied by twelve young girls as handmaidens to his guests. When he died, "his corpse was escorted between Coldstream and Yetholm by above three hundred asses." So that, what with faction fights and highway robberies, sorning and petty thefts, child-stealing and fire-raising, pocket-picking and crafty dishonesty of all kinds, the Scottish gipsies were not the most delightful neighbors in the world; and it has been infinitely to the advantage of society that they have become reclaimed and civilized, and are only now to be regarded as a mystery and a secret, a strange, unspoken infusion of foreign blood and secret customs, all kept in the dark, and known only to the initiated.

Disguises, as many as there were social characters to imitate, helped the gipsy thief on his way. As a fine gentleman riding a good horse, and ruffled and beringed, the vagabond tinkler of the moor and the wayside barn deceived many a country "softy," and was able to lift many a well-filled purse, and to learn the goings and comings of the well-to-do lairds not traveling in company or too heavily armed. As sailors, as traveling pedlars, as workmen of all honest callings to be exercised by the industrious, they penetrated everywhere, learning family secrets, and turning their learning to account, earning a penny more or less honest when time and the occasion served, while their cleverness in craft was as great as their cleverness in disguise. One Alexander Brown, the worthy mentioned above as the horse-stealer who was hanged, saw in a field an ox with a "rat tail," having lost about three-fourths of that appendage. Borrowing a tail of the same color as the creature's, he fastened it to the stump, and started off with his prize, shipping at the Queensferry for the south. Here he was overtaken by a servant of the owner, who could not be quite certain of the ox, because of the long tail; else he was sure enough. He was beginning to examine this troublesome tail a little too minutely, when the gipsy drew his knife, cut it off above the join, drew blood, as of course, and throwing the false length into the sea, called out, "Swear to the ox now, you loon!" The servant was confounded, and the tinkler went on his way with his tailless ox to a convenient market hard by.

Billy Marshall, the gipsy chief in Galloway-shire, had a passage-at-arms with the Laird of Bargally, whom he attacked and robbed, losing his cap in the struggle. A respectable farmer, passing by soon after, picked up the cap and wore it, which the laird seeing—recognizing only the head-gear, and confused as to the head beneath—he accused him of the assault and robbery, and had him brought to trial on the charge. It would have gone hard with him then, had not the gipsy come to the rescue. Putting on the cap in open Court, he puzzled and confounded still more the poor bewildered laird, who could only, as the gipsy said, swear to the bonnet what head soever it was on, and who therefore lost his cause, both rogue and honest man going free by the rogue's own voluntary risk.

A slight dash of superstition was mingled with Jock Johnstone's fate. Jock had the misfortune to kill an old alewife at Lonegate, near Dumfries, by knocking her on the head with a pewter pint stoup; and next day he was apprehended and taken to Dumfries jail. He had a favorite jackdaw which always accompanied him (he was famous for his harem and his jackdaw,) and when the Lords, going into the circuit, passed the jail, the trumpeters gave a loud blast; on which the jackdaw fluttered against the iron bars of the window, and dropped dead on the floor. "Lord have mercy on me, for I am gone!" said Jock.

And so it proved. He was tried and condemned; but he would not walk to the place of execution, so they had to carry him by main force. He fought and struggled with such tremendous power, that the executioner, an old man, could not turn him off; and every one else refused to touch him. At last a burgh officer came forward, and the gipsy was hanged *secundum legem artemque* but the old people about Dumfries used to say that the burgh officer never prospered afterward.

There are more anecdotes of the same nature than can possibly be extracted. Indeed, the whole book is one mosaic of anecdotes set into a framework of "philosophy" never so interesting nor so reliable as the facts; it being in the nature of hobby-riders to gallop their favorities to death, and to leave not a rag of housing untouched by their tailoring. And as it is not even known how many gipsies, pure, undefiled, and confessed, are now living in Great Britain—some say eighteen and others say thirty-six thousand—we may be excused if we somewhat doubt the accuracy of statements which cannot be proped nor tested by any modern methods known to us; and if we pause a moment before we subscribe to the "shepherd kings," the "mixed multitude," or to the Sudras driven from Hindustan by the cruelty of Timour, or to the close and almost universal interfiltration of the Anglo-Saxon by the gipsy blood—unseen, unknown and unsuspected. Our lady's maids may be gipsies with fair hair and blue eyes, "chattering gipsy" secretly to other "romany mariagies," likewise cunningly disguised; soldiers and sailors may meet other "nawkens" or gipsies like themselves in the enemy's camp, and cry "Zincali! zincali!" as at the discovery of a brother; it may be that we are all living in a society gipsy-haunted and gipsy-riddled—but we do not believe it. Nothing is easier than to make up a mystery; and Jesuits or gipsies, "reds" or spies, it is all one to the mystery-monger, provided only he can weave his webs with the faintest show of reason.

The first appearance of the gipsies in Europe was in the beginning of the fifteenth century; and the earliest mention made of them is, as having been seen in Germany in 1414. They did not come to England till 1512, having taken nearly a century in passing from the Continent to us. They were in Switzerland in 1418, in Italy in 1422, and in France and Spain in 1427. Giles Hather was the King, and one Calot the Queen of the English gipsies in the early days; and they rode through the country "on horseback, and in strange attire, and had a pretty train after them." Their character has been always much the same, at all times and in all places. Theft, quarrelling, child-stealing, horse-stealing, fire-raising—in fact, turbulence and lawlessness generally—have marked them wherever found; and times would be bad for the peaceable if ever the gipsy element had the upper hand, and the "nawkens" became "been gaugies;" which, being interpreted, means, if many of our gentlemen were gipsies, as Mr. Simson would have us believe, if so be that his theory of indestructible vitality and general interfiltration is true.

NATHAN MEYER ROTHSCHILD OF LONDON.

From London Society.

Many volumes might be filled with memoirs of the Jew merchants of London. Famous and influential all through the middle and later ages, they have shared largely in the increased prosperity of English merchants during the last five or six generations. Ever since the days of the South Sea bubble, when stockjobbing—a word with an ugly sound, though not necessarily with any evil meaning attached to it—became a regular trade, they have been almost its leading representatives. The world-famous Rothschilds had forerunners almost as famous in the brothers Goldsmid and Samson Gideon.

Gideon, the son of a West India merchant, was born early in the eighteenth century. His schooling was in that South Sea scheme, and the hundred other financial bubbles attendant on it, which so grievously affected English commerce and the happiness of all classes of English people in 1720 and the following years. Robert Walpole's friend, he began, as a young man, to enrich himself by help of the lotteries and other stockjobbing appliances which Walpole and nearly every other statesman of those times encouraged. But he seems to have done it honestly. His first great accession of wealth came in 1745, the year of the Pretender's rebellion. During the panic caused by the report that an insurgent army was marching upon London, stock of all sorts fell to an almost nominal value. Samson Gideon was nearly the only man who did not share in the alarm. Instead of trying to dispose of his scrip, he wisely invested every pound that he possessed, or that he could borrow, in buying more. Before many days were over, when it was known that the Pretender's army had been routed, he was able to sell out at a vastly increased rate, and to find himself in consequence master of something like a quarter of a million. That wealth, prudently applied during the next fifteen or sixteen years, was nearly quadrupled in the time.

Gideon was described by his cotemporaries as "a shrewd, sorcastic man, possessed of a rich vein of humor; good hearted and generous in all private relationships, honest and trustworthy in all business matters." In 1745, when Snow, the banker, as fearful as his neighbors, wrote in plaintive terms to beg that he would immediately repay a sum of £20,000 that he had borrowed of him, the broker adopted a characteristic way of reproving him for his groundless anxiety and melancholy. Procuring a little bottle of hartshorn, he wrapped round it twenty £1,000 notes, and packing it up like a doctor's parcel, addressed it to "Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar."

He was a great promoter of insurance and annuity funds, and from which he drew a part of his wealth. "Never grant life annuities to old women," he used to say; "they wither, but they never die." And if he was in attendance at the office when a sickly, asthmatic-looking person came for an insurance, he would exclaim: "Ay, ay, you may cough, but it shan't save you six months' purchase!"

Gideon's great ambition was to found an English house. He was too old, he said, to change his own religion; but he brought up his children as Christians, taking special interest in the education of the eldest of them, who, when a boy of eleven, was made a Baronet through Walpole's influence. Once, it is said, the honest man attempted to catechise this son on the cardinal points of his faith. "Who made you!" was his first question. "God," answered the lad. "Who redeemed you?" he next asked, without oppression of his easy conscience. "Jesus Christ," was the reply. But what was the third question? Gideon could not remember what he ought to say. 'Who who—who—," he stammered out; adding at last, with a reckless appropriation of the first thought that occurred to him, "who gave you that hat?" Young Samson had answered boldly before; he now said as boldly, "The Holy Ghost."

Like tolerance of all creeds was shown by Gideon in the will made public after his death on the 17th of October, 1762. He left £1000 to the synagogue in which he had worshipped, and £2000 to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, besides £1000 to the London Hospital, and other bequests to worthy institutions of all sorts. "Gideon is dead, worth more than the whole land of Canaan," it was said in a cotemporary letter. "He has left the reversion of all his milk and honey, after his son and daughter and their children, to the Duke of Devonshire, without insisting on the Duke's taking his name or being circumcised."

Cotemporary with Samson Gideon was Aaron Goldsmid, a less wealthy, but perhaps a worthier man; at any rate, a better and more consistent Jew. He came from Hamburg about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled as a merchant in Leman-street, Goodman's Fields. He died in 1782, leaving four sons, George, Asher, Benjamin, and Abraham, to carry on his business. The two younger, born, the one in 1755, and the other in 1756, were the most prosperous. Either separately, or in company with the others, they carried on their business in Leman-street till 1792. In that year they took a house in Capel-street, opposite the Bank of England, and began using the wealth they had accumulated as stock-brokers and money-lenders. In Abraham Newland, chief cashier of the Bank, they had a good friend. Knowing them to be honest and enterprising men, he entrusted them with much of the business that came in his way; and as at that time the managers of the Bank were busy in contracting loans for the Government, then overwhelmed with the foreign warfare occasioned by the French Revolution, the Goldsmids had plenty to do. They soon established a large connection, winning everywhere respect for the strict promptitude and honor with which they managed all their transactions. Chance, as well as their own good sense, was in their favor. In one year they gained two sweepstakes of vast amounts in the great lotteries still in fashion, besides £1000 worth of stock and several other prizes. In 1794, when a great many of their neighbors were ruined, their entire losses from bad debts amounted to only £50. Benjamin Goldsmid, indeed, shared with Nathan Rothschild the repute of possessing unequalled skill in estimating the worth of every name, English or foreign, that could be found on the back of a bill. That, and the consequent skill in making money, were nearly all that the two men had in common. Both of the Goldsmids were as generous as they were rich. Accumulating wealth with unheard of rapidity, they distributed in charity much more than the tithes prescribed by their Mosaic law. Numberless instances of their coöperation in every sort of philanthropic work are on record, and the memory of their princely benevolence has not yet ceased among old city men. They were also famous for the splendid hospitality with which they entertained all the leaders of society in their day. They built themselves great houses in town; and they invested portions of their wealth in buying country residences. Abraham became master of Morden; Benjamin made a home for his wife and seven children in Roehampton.

He did not himself enjoy it long. On the morning of the 11th of April, 1808, when he was only fifty-three years old, he was found to have hanged himself from his own bedstead. Of a plethoric disposition, he had, while yet a young man, seriously injured his constitution by a reckless habit of blood-letting, and that had brought upon him occasional fits of melancholy, prompting him at last to suicide.

The mischief did not end there. Abraham Goldsmid never ceased to grieve for his brother. The two, it was said, had all life long been singularly devoted to one another. Every step in their rapid rise to fortune had been made by them together, and nothing had ever arisen to cause difference between them, or lack of interest in one another's movements. Abraham had been reputed the best man of business, but if it was so, his business powers were shattered by his brother's death. Every enterprise in which he embarked during the next two years was more or less unfortunate. At last, in 1810, he staked all his wealth and all his credit upon a new Government loan for £14,000,000. That sum he and Sir Francis Baring—of whom we shall see something hereafter—contracted to supply. It was expected that the shares would sell well, and much profit accrue to the first purchasers, and Abraham Goldsmid accordingly induced all his friends to take them up freely. He was greatly disappointed at finding that partly from the bad odor in which the English Government was just then, and partly from an opposition organized by younger men like Rothschild to such old leaders of the Stock Exchange as himself and Baring, the shares fell heavily upon the market. Sold cheaply at first, they steadily declined in value, to fall yet further in consequence of the sudden death of Baring on the 12th of September. Goldsmid estimated that he had lost £200,000 by the speculation, and that nearly all his friends were sufferers in like proportion. This increased his melancholy, and on the 28th of September, when there was another fall in prices, he went home in a very excited state. After dinner he went into the garden and shot himself.

The opposition raised by his and Baring's enemies was certainly successful. The unexpected death of these two men made room for the rapid advancement of others. Among them Nathan Meyer Rothschild was by far the most successful.

He was born on the 16th of September, 1776, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. There, in the vilest part of the town, the quarter specially assigned to the Jew money-lenders, pawnbrokers, old-clothes-men, and the like, and therefore known as the Juden-gasse or Jew's alley, his grandfather had been settled as a merchant or dealer of some sort from near the beginning of the eighteenth century, and there his father, Meyer Aunchel, or Anselm, was born in 1743, six years before Goethe. According to one report, this Meyer Anselm had been educated by kind strangers to become a priest, and had already acquired some fame as a learned archæologist and numismatist, when his father brought him home, and forced him to settle down as a broker in Frankfort. According to another and more probable account, he was left a penniless orphan at the age of eleven, and had to work his way on foot to Hanover, there to get some employment as a money-changer's shop-boy, and slowly to save enough money to take him back to Frankfort, when he was nearly thirty years old. At any rate, he was married and established in Frankfort as a money-lender, pawnbroker, and dealer in second-hand goods in 1772. His little shop in Jew's alley was known by its sign of the Red Shield, or Roth-Schild, whence he himself acquired the name of Meyer Anselm Rothschild. It was a busier shop than any other in the neighborhood, frequented by the greatest persons in Frankfort, who came either to borrow money or to buy the pictures, coins, cameos and other rarities of which the broker was a skillful collector. One of these was William, Landgrave of Hesse, who, after several years' trial of old Rothschild, liked him so well that when the French bombarded Frankfort in 1796, he gave him and his treasures safe housing in his fortified house at Cassel. The Jew's alley was destroyed by the French, and on their retirement its old inmates were allowed to disperse themselves over Frankfort, and to live on an equality with their Christian neighbors. Meyer Rothschild, therefore, as soon as he went back to the town, build himself a handsome house in one of its most fashionable parts. He was appointed foreign banker and financial agent of Landgrave William, and at once entered on a more extensive and more profitable range of business than had previously been within his reach. He was a rich man in 1806, when the Landgrave, being in his turn force to flee from the onslaught of Napoleon, just then carving out a kingdom of Westphalia for his brother Jerome, entrusted to him his treasure of three million florins, something like £250,000. This money he invested very successfully; lending at exorbitant rates, pawning for trifling sums the property of owners who in those unsettled times were never able to redeem their property, and turning pence and pounds in every possible way that the usurer at any rate would consider honest. When he died, in 1812, he left twelve million florins to be divided among his five sons, Anselm, Solomon, Nathan Meyer, Charles, and James. From these five sons he exacted an oath upon his death-bed, that they would keep his business intact, extending it as much as they could, but acting always in partnership, so that the world might know only one house of Rothschild. The oath was strictly kept, with this exception, that Nathan, the third son, proving the cleverest of them all, came to be practically the head of the house in place of his elder brother Anselm.

Fourteen or fifteen years before that Nathan had left Frankfort. Very soon after the opening of the enlarged business in 1797, when he was about one-and-twenty, he had represented to his father that there were too many of them in Frankfort, and obtained from him a sum of £20,000, with which to go and push a fresh connection in Manchester, then full of the turmoil of the new cotton trade, and crowded with young adventurers glad to borrow money at high rates of interest, for the sake of investing as manufacturers or warehousemen. This was the best possible field for young Rothschild's talents, and he reaped from it a golden harvest. He was money-lender and pawn-broker. He also speculated in raw cotton in the Liverpool market, and dabbled both in calico making and printing, and in the selling of the manufactured goods; boasting that while his neighbors were content with the single profits of one or other of these three businesses, he succeeded in pocketing all the three profits. By 1803 it was guessed that his £20,000 had grown into £200,000.

In or near that year he left Manchester to settle in London, considering that the most successful of all his businesses, that of money-lending, could be carried on quite as well in one place as another, and that other work as remunerative would be more within reach in London than in any smaller town. This change, indeed, was part of a plan by which eventually the five brothers took possession of all the chief centres of European commerce, Anslem remaining in Frankfort, Solomon being sometimes in Berlin, sometimes in Vienna, Charles being in Naples, James in Paris, and Nathan in London.

In 1806 Nathan married a daughter of Levi Barnet Cohen, one of the wealthiest Jew merchants then in London. Prudent Cohen, it was said, after he had accepted him as his daughter's suitor, became nervous about the extent of his property. A man who speculated so recklessly, he thought, was very likely to be speculating with other people's money. He therefore asked for proof of young Rothschild's wealth. Young Rothschild refused to give it, answering that, as far as wealth and good character went, Mr. Cohen could not do better than give him all his daughters in marriage.

If "good character" meant steadiness and skill in money-making, he was certainly right. Nathan Rothschild was without a rival in that art. Having persistently advanced his fortune in private ways through some years, he began, in 1810, to trade in Government securities. He bought up, at a discount, a number of Wellington's drafts for the expenses of the Peninsular war, which the Treasury had no funds at hand for meeting, and by transferring them to the Government at par, with a prolongation of the term of payment, he managed to help it out of a difficulty, and at the same time to insure a large profit for himself. "It was the best business I ever did," he used to say, and it was certainly the beginning of a new stage in his glittering—more glittering than brilliant—course of money-making. It and other like services that followed made friends for him at the Treasury, and so helped him to procure early information as to the progress of war and the policy of the English and foreign Governments, which gave him a notabe advantage over his fellow stock-jobbers. The ramifications of the Rothschild establishment, and connections on the continent, moreover, made him the best agent of the Government in transmitting money to the armies in Spain and elsewhere, and this agency he made profitable to himself in various ways. Finding the immense power that he derived from his appliances for securing early information in foreign affairs, he made it his business to extend and increase them to the very utmost. He turned pigeon fancier, and buying all the best birds he could find, he made it his holiday work to train them himself, and so organized a machinery for rapid transmission of messages unrivalled in the days when railways and telegraphs were yet unknown. He made careful study of routes, distances and local facilities for quick traveling, and mapped out new roads for the passage of his human agents carrying documents or money. The Southeastern Railway Company, it is said, established their line of steamers between Folkestone and Boulogne, because it was found that Rothschild had already proved that route to be the best for the dispatch of his swift-rowing boats.

Rothschild's greatest achievement in overreaching distance and his fellow-speculators was 1815. He was near the Chateau d'Hougoumont on the 18th of June, watching, as eagerly as Bonaparte and Wellington themselves, the progress of the Battle of Waterloo. All day long he followed the fighting with strained eyes, knowing that on its issue depended his welfare as well as Europe's. At sunset he saw that the victory was with Wellington and the allies. Then, without a moment's delay, he mounted a horse that had been kept in readiness for him, and hurried homeward. Everywhere on his road fresh horses or carriages were in waiting to help him over the ground. Riding or driving all night, he reached Ostend at daybreak, to find the sea so stormy that the boatmen refused to trust themselves to it. At last he prevailed upon a fisherman to make the venture for a reward of £80. In that way he managed to reach Dover. At Dover, and at the intermediate stages on the road to London, other horses were in waiting, and he was in London before midnight. Next morning, the morning of the 20th of June, he was one of the first to enter the Stock Exchange. In gloomy whispers he told those who, as usual, crowded round him for news, that Blucher and his Prussians had been routed by Napoleon before Wellington had been able to reach the field; that by himself he could not possibly succeed, and, therefore, the cause of England and her allies was lost. The funds fell, as they were meant to fall. Every one was anxious to sell, and Rothschild and his accredited agents scoffed at all who brought them scrip for purchase. But scores of unknown agents were at work all that day and all the next. Before the Stock Exchange closed on the afternoon of that day, the 21st of June, when Nathan Rothschild's strong boxes were full of paper, he announced, an hour or so before the news came through other channels, the real issue of the contest. Very soon the funds were higher than they had ever been for many previous weeks; and Rothschild found that he had made something like a million pounds by his quick traveling and clever misrepresentation.

Other millions came, rather more slowly, from other transactions of a like nature. Sometimes he was unsuccessful. In negotiating the English loan for £12,000,000 in 1819, the first national loan for which he was a contractor, he lost something. He suffered a little also from a French loan in 1823, which fell ten per cent. in a few days' time. In both those instances, however, he managed to get rid of his bad bargains before his customers knew all the facts, and so threw nearly all the burden upon them. By his association in Lord Bexley's scheme for funding exchequer bills in a three and a half per cent. stock, he was said to be a sufferer to the extent of £500,000.

A great part of Rothschild's wealth, however, came from his negotiations of foreign loans. These he was the first to make popular in the English market. Preparing for his customers precise details of the state of foreign money projects, he further helped them to share in them by establishing, under his own management, a mode of paying the dividends in London, and at an organized tariff of English money. He soon came to be the principal agent of all the great or needy governments—Russian, Turkish, French, German, North American and South American—in disposing of their scrip to the English stock-jobbers.

Out of nearly all such transactions he secured large profits; one of them by itself yielding the £115,000 with which he bought the estate of Gunnersbury, near London. They helped him also in his old business of bill discounting. "He never," it was said just after his death, "hesitated for a moment in fixing the rate, either as a drawer or as a taker, on any part of the world; and his memory was so retentive that, notwithstanding the immense transactions in which he entered on every foreign post-day, and that he never took a note of them, he could, on his return home, with perfect exactness dictate the whole to his clerks."

In all sorts of other ways of making money Nathan Rothschild was as clever. The story of his mercury transactions is well known to many. Nearly all the mercury procurable in Europe comes either from Idria in Illyria, or from Almaden in Spain. The Almaden Mines, famous and profitable through five-and-twenty centuries, had fallen for some years into disuse before 1831, when Rothschild becoming contractor for a Spnish loan, proposed, as recompense for his trouble, to hold them for a certain term at a nominal rental. That was cheerfully agreed to, and the mines soon began to give token of renewed activity. In a kindred way the great merchant obtained possession of the mines at Idria. The consequence was that the price of mercury was suddenly doubled. Rothschild had quietly acquired a monopoly of the article, and he was able to charge for it whatever he thought fit. It was nothing to him that the exorbitant prices which helped to feed his coffers drove some smaller tricksters to scrape off the quicksilver from old looking-glasses and the like, and work it up into poisonous calomel, as well as bad material for new mirrors, thermometers, &c.

For this mercury contrivance Rothschild was much and properly abused. His conduct was not often such as could be expected to win the admiration of his fellows. Once he was in need of bullion, and accordingly went to the bank parlor to ask for a loan. The gold was given to him on his engagement to return it by a certain day. When the day came Rothschild was again in Threadneedle-street. But instead of the looked-for gold he produced a bundle of notes. The officials in attendance reminded him that the Bank reserve had been broken in upon for his accommodation, and that he had promised to return the money in kind. "Very well, gentlemen," he is reported to have replied, "give me back the notes. I dare say your cashier will honor them with gold from your vaults, and then I can return you bullion."

The great man's jokes were not very brilliant. The best of them owes its point to his Jewish pronunciation. At a Lord Mayor's dinner he sat next to a guest noted for his stinginess, who chanced to say that, for his part, he preferred mutton to venison. "Ah, I see," Rothschild answered; "you like mutton because it is sheep (cheap); other people like venison because it is dear (deer)."* Rothschild was stingy in all business matters, and especially, it was said, as regarded the salaries he paid to his clerks. But there was plenty of venison and turbot to be had at his house in Piccadilly. There he did his utmost to ape the fashions, and catch the patronage of the ladies of society in the West End; and all the appointments of his house, and all the frequent banquets given in it, were marked by wonderful glitter—but it was only glitter. 'You must be a happy man, Mr. Rothschild,' said one of his visitors one. 'Happy! me happy!' he exclaimed. 'What! happy! when just as you are going to dine you have a letter placed in your hands, saying, "If you do not send me £500 I will blow your brains out!" Me happy!'

At another time two strangers, presenting themselves at his counting-house in St. Swithin's-lane, were admitted into his private room. They were tall foreigners, with moustachios and beards such as were not often to be seen in the city thirty years ago, and Rothschild, always timid, was frightened from the moment of their entrance. He put his own interpretation upon the excited movements with which they fumbled about in their pockets, and before the expected pistols could be produced, he had thrown a great ledger in the direction of their heads, and brought in a bevy of clerks by his cries of "Murder!" The strangers were pinioned, and then, after long questionings and explanations, it appeared that they were wealthy bankers from the Continent, who, nervous in the presence of a banker so much more wealthy, had had some difficulty in finding the letters of introduction which they were to present.

Anecdotes of that sort abound. They show, what the life of every other greedy money-maker shows, that happiness cannot be bought with wealth alone. Nathan Rothschild, however, was a zealous money-maker to the last. It was the wish of his father that the house of Rothschild should continue united from generation to generation. Each of the brothers had a share in all the others' concerns. It was in furtherance of the general scheme that, some time before, Nathan's youngest brother, James, had married one of his nieces. In 1836 it was resolved that Nathan's eldest son, Lionel, should marry one of his cousins, a daughter of Anselm Rothschild of Frankfort. With that object the father and son went to Frankfort in June. But on the wedding day Nathan fell ill. He died on the 28th of July, not quite sixty years of age. On the morning following his death, one of his own carrier-pigeons was shot near Brighton. When it was picked up there was found under one of its wings a scrap of paper, with these three words, "*Il est mort.*"

None but his own kindred ever knew what was Rothschild's real wealth. The guesses ranged between three millions and ten. To his widow he left £20,000 a year, with life interest in the house in Piccadilly and the estate of Gunnersbury. Each of his four sons had received £25,000 on his becoming of age, and to each £75,000 was to be given on his marriage. To his three daughters, besides £25,000 apiece on their reaching the age of 21, £100,000 was left, half as a wedding present, half to remain in the business at four per cent. interest. "Their marriage, however," it was characteristically ordered in his will, "can only at any time take place with the sanction of their mother or brothers; and in the event, which is not to be supposed, that in such respect they shall not be able mutually to agree, and their mother or brothers should refuse their consent, then shall my brothers decide thereon, and this decision is to be complied with unconditionally by all parties." If the daughters married without consent they were to lose everything.

The Chief Rabbi, in preaching the funeral sermon over a coffin, "so handsomely carved and decorated with large silver handles at both sides and ends, that it appeared more like a cabinet or splendid piece of furniture than a receptacle for the dead," applauded the charity of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, who, during his lifetime, had intrusted him with some thousands of pounds for secret almsgiving. But that was all that the world ever heard of the rich man's use of his riches in any praiseworthy or honest way.

* Somewhat smarter was a speech recorded of Nathan Rothschild's nephew, the great banker at Vienna. During the insurgent times of 1848, some six or eight republicans rushed into his counting-house, informed him that the days of liberty, equality, and fraternity had now arrived, and accordingly insisted on his sharing his wealth with them. "Well, my friends," he said, "what do you suppose is the amount of my wealth?" "Fifty million florins," answered one. "You have a good deal overrated it," was the reply; "but never mind that. There are fifty million people in Germany; so that, according to your reckoning, each would expect a florin from me. Here are your florins. Good-morning."

ABATTOIRS.

History of New-York Slaughter-Houses—Interesting and Curious Data.

At the conference of New-York butchers with the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, recently, Mr. THOMAS F. DE VOE, a butcher, whose valuable volume upon market topics is well known and highly prized by the historical and agricultural societies of this country, presented a paper upon American and European Abattoirs. The paper was originally read by Mr. DE VOE before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute in June last.

Mr. DE VOE begins with the killing of sheep by Abel, the first-born of men, and following the Scriptures down through the era of sacrifices and burnt offerings, he at length reaches the era of the discovery and first settlement of America, and thence down to 1656, when he finds the first statute relating to the butchering of animals. He then tells us something of

OUR ABATTOIRS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Previous to the year 1676, cattle were slaughtered in the City below Wall-street, and on the Brooklyn shore.

Perhaps those in the City were not kept as orderly as they should have been, and perhaps they annoyed the inhabitants around them, for they were all commanded outside of the City Wall, or above the present Wall-street. This, however, gave the "Slaughter Farmer" so much trouble to examine each animal, that the authorities caused a public slaughter-house "to be built for the use of the Cytie over the water, without the Gate at the Smith's Fly, near the Half-Moone."

This "Half-Moone," represented a small half-circle battery, situated at the east end of the wall of the City, on the shore of the East River, and the site of this first public slaughter-house, or Abattoir, would now be on the east side of Pearl-street, between Wall and Pine streets.

A sworn butcher named ASHER LEVY, and GARRIT JANSEN ROOS, a carpenter, erected this public slaughter-house, and became the "Slaughter Farmers," and they set forth "That all persons should have liberty to kill and hang therein meat, these paying for the same as formerly"—that is so much per head, according to the value of the animals.

In the month of June, 1696, this public institution, or rather the slaughtering part of it, was thus ordered to be removed: "No butcher or other person whatsoever doe slaughter any cattle of any kind after ye seventh day of July next." Capt. EBENEZER WILLSON had previously obtained the privilege of building two public slaughter-houses close together near the present Peck-slip, on the shore of the East River, and a lease of the same was granted him for thirty-five years; but before his lease expires we find them under the control of the "widow CORTLANDT and JOHANNES BEECKMAN," who appear to have owned the land and purchased the lease of Capt. WILLSON or his heirs, and before the thirty years had expired the property in this neighborhood had become very much enhanced in value by the rapid growth of the City along the sloping grounds of the East River shore, and more particularly on Queen (now Pearl) street, which was then known as the "Fly," the fashionable locality representing the Fifth-avenue in the "olden time."

In 1720 we find that the progress of building fine residences in this then attractive neighborhood had been stayed by the existence of these slaughter-houses, and it became necessary to petition for their removal. Although the lease had not expired, yet the lessors, who owned the property, were quite willing that it should be removed from their lands, which now had become much more valuable for improved residences; and, no doubt, when JOHN KELLY had offered his three water-lots, of seventy-four feet wide, which he describes in a petition so the Councils as a "convenient place for the situation of a slaughter-house for cattle," he had made a satisfactory arrangement with the former lessees. The privilege was given KELLY of erecting slaughter-houses at the present intersection of Roosevelt and Water streets, and his lease was for twenty-one years from 1720.

In the month of November, 1722, "It is ordained, that all cattle for slaughter that hereafter shall be landed, or brought into this City, on the south side of Fresh-Water, (Kolek Pond,) shall be killed at the public slaughter-houses."

Before the term of the lease of JOHN KELLY had expired, the business of slaughtering at his premises had so much increased, that at certain seasons the butchers found the accommodations very much too small, and it therefore became troublesome and onerous to them, as each had to wait for his turn; this often detained them a good part of the night, or else they were without a supply for the next day; this cause, no doubt, led those who resided in the out ward to make use of their own premises to do their slaughtering in; and thus the Slaughter-Farmer was deprived of his fees. This was the means of introducing an ordinance, which was passed in 1749, forbidding persons from slaughtering "any neat cattle in his, or her, or their house, barn, stable, outhouse, yard, orchard, garden, field, or other place in the out ward of the City of New-York."

The effect of this ordinance was to drive many of the butchers back again into their former difficulties, while others moved to Brooklyn, where, on the shore below the old ferry, they established their own slaughter-houses. In the meantime, several of the prominent butchers had been in search of another place more convenient than the old one, which they found near the "Kolck," on the land belonging to Assistant Alderman NICHOLAS BAYARD, who owned a large tract on the north and east of this large pond, then known as "Fresh-Water." They had also either bought or obtained the consent of THOMAS BURNS, the then keeper of the slaughter-houses on the East River, to surrender his lease, or the disposal of his right, if they were successful. So in the month of October, in the same year, (1749), the butchers' petition to the "Councils," "to be allowed to build a public slaughter-house at their own expense at Fresh-Water;" but permission, it appears, was not granted to them. But the next year Assistant Alderman BAYARD had influence enough with the "Councils" to obtain the privilege which the butchers were denied.

When BAYARD's large building became established, the law in relation to it was altered, so as to read: "That instead of the public slaughter-house by the water-side, all neat cattle to be killed at the slaughter-house belonging to Mr. NICHOLAS BAYARD, on the land on the north side of the fresh water." This site is now the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets.

BULL'S HEAD.

In the establishment of this large public slaughter-house, was also established the once famous "Bull's Head in the Bowery," where now stands the Old Bowery Theatre.

There had previously been a somewhat noted tavern called "Half-way House," kept on this spot by one STEPHEN CARPENTER, who also kept stabling and pasture-lots for horses and cattle, all of which he had leased from BAYARD, and when BAYARD had erected this public institution, he also fenced in ground enough around it for yards to inclose the cattle and sheep which the butchers brought there for slaughter. The business of the "Half-way House" being now partially changed, the landlord, whether in compliment to his new patrons or not, concluded to change at least the outward sign by which his house was known, with a very strongly-marked painting, which soon after was elevated on the extended arm of a high stout post standing in front of his tavern-door. This rough painting, alike on both sides of a square swinging sign, represented a ferocious Bull's Head, and thus this once famous public house became known as the "Bull's Head in the Bowery Lane."

In 1771 the public slaughter-house was removed to the present intersection of Broome and Delancey streets, and from this public slaughter-house every week-day morning, usually between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, many of the butchers were loading their meats in carts and wheelbarrows by the light of their tin lanterns, as their turn came, through storms and cold; then they took the nearest, although at that period a very rough or miry road that passed along by several mulberry trees, which afterwards gave a name to this much-dreaded route; then turned down on "Fresh-Water Hill," (which became known in 1780 as Chatham-street,) when those who belonged to the several markets on the East River—the Peck-slip, Fly, Coenties-slip, Old-slip and Exchange Markets—turned into Queen (now Pearl) street, after crossing "Kissing Bridge," and continued on down to their different markets, while those who belonged to the Broadway Market, then known as the Oswego Market, continued on down the road leading to the "Spring Garden," past the "Fields," into the Broadway, and so down to Crown (now Liberty) street, where the Broadway, or first "Oswego Market" stood, exactly in the middle of that now famous and thronged thoroughfare, "Broadway."

Mulberry-street, during or just previous to the Revolution, became usually known as "Slaughter-house-street."

During the Revolution, and while the British troops held possession of our City, there were no laws, restrictions or superintendence given to the public slaughter-house, and the consequence was that it was allowed to remain in a disgusting condition, and usually much out of repair.

After the evacuation of the city by the British troops, many of the patriotic returned; in fact, many took possession of their dwellings and other buildings before that event, and among these was the wife of RICHARD VARIAN, who immediately assumed her former duties as hostess of the "Bull's Head Tavern." Her patriotic husband, however, was then lying in prison at Halifax, having been taken in a privateer which he had joined and which while returning with a prize, was overhauled by a superior force, by whom he was stripped of all he possessed. It was several months after peace was proclaimed before he was enabled to reach his old residence; and then to be greatly disappointed to find the wretched condition of the public slaughter-house, which, no doubt, induced some of the neighborhood to petition for its removal to the East River shore. This petition was favorably received by the newly-organized Councils, who in the end decided to change its location.

In the meantime an offer from JAMES BLANCHARD had been made to lease and build a large public slaughter-house on certain conditions, which were accepted by the Corporation; but now an obstacle presents itself. Mr. BAYARD objected to having the old building removed until his claim to it was satisfied, so it was necessary to have the subject before the "Councils" again; and they, it appears, empowered BLANCHARD to make satisfactory arrangements with BAYARD, when the erection of another public slaughter-house was commenced, and we find it finished in the following December of the same year (1784.)

The butchers having been disappointed in their petition to the Councils, those who were able purchased or leased lots of BAYARD, who, it appears, gave them very favorable terms, when they put up their dwellings upon the "Bowery road," and their slaughter-houses to their rear, upon Elizabeth-street; all, however, were built above or north of the lawful line.

The butchers who had erected their dwellings and slaughter-houses near to the "Bull's-head" during the Revolution, or those who were in possession, as well as those who were not able to build above the line, were driven into the Corlaer's Hook Slaughtering establishment, or very near the present intersection of Water and Jackson-streets.

The establishment of the public slaughter-house in the new locality gave an impetus to the property in the vicinity, and to improve their vacant lands, property-owners asked the "Councils" to repair the principal roads leading to Corlaers Hook, begging "That the public road leading from the City through Division-street to Corlaer's Hook may be repaired;" and also that leading from Catharine-street to the slaughter-house, and the street or slip near the slaughter-house be filled up and leveled; these roads being at present much out of repair, and almost impassible for the butchers with their meat carts, and for other carriages, and the street opposite the slaughter-house dangerous. They can with the greater freedom make the request, and trust it will be granted, as it may be done in a short time, and with little or no expense, by employing the culprits in the Bridewell in this service." It being the custom at that period to employ the culprits, no doubt the roads were soon after repaired by them; and then we find certain inducements held out to butchers, gardeners and others, by these property-holders who advertise favorable leases for lots or squares.

Mr. BLANCHARD, as the keeper of the public slaughter-house, found it both disagreeable and unprofitable; the first caused by the law forcing the butchers into an unsuitable building and an inconvenient place; and secondly, from the fact that he lost his fees, which those above the line had moved from his grasp and pocket.

As time passed, troubles of various kinds appeared rather to increase than otherwise, and perhaps this was caused more particularly by the necessitous demands of a growing population, while the accommodations of the public slaughter-house remained the same, and thus matters remained until the month of February, 1789, when the butchers again petitioned, reciting that the butchers in general might be well accommodated if a line were drawn at Division or Fisher (now Fisher is known as Bayard) street, and they were allowed to kill on their own land above such line. In order to facilitate the measure, they secured to Mr. BLANCHARD the payment of his fees for and during the term of his office.

EUROPEAN ABATTOIRS.

In Paris abattoirs originated by a decree dated the 9th of February, 1810, under NAPOLEON I, who ordered the construction of five separate abattoirs in convenient places, and at the expense of that great city, the work to be done under the direction of a committee of architects and engineers, appointed for the purpose. Plans were accordingly prepared, with the assistance of a retired butcher. Three abattoirs were erected on the north side of the river Seine, and the other two on the south side. All were originally placed outside the wall or barrier which inclosed the city, but since that period this barrier has been removed beyond these abattoirs, and now all are enclosed in the city proper. The grounds or space which they occupy, if placed together, would measure about three-quarters of a mile, by one-half of a mile. In the erection of these buildings, and before they were ready for occupation, some eight years were consumed; however, they were put up in the strongest and most durable manner, and all inclosed with heavy stone walls, from ten to twelve feet high, with iron gates, at a cost of about $4,000,000. The income in 1853 was 1,212,167 francs; a sum which after deducting from it the necessary expense of maintaining the abattoirs represented scarcely an investment of four per cent.

The largest business abattoir or where the most slaughtering is done, is known as the Abattoir de Montmartre, and stands in the north part of the city, nearly two miles from the river Seine. It covers nearly nine acres of ground, or in other words, it is 1,167 feet in length, and 450 feet in breadth. It contains about thirty separate buildings, which outside, look like cavalry barracks. Four of the largest are used for slaughtering purposes, but are so divided as to make sixty-four separate places to slaughter in, each one being fifteen feet high, sixteen feet and a half wide, and thirty-three feet long. The stone pavement slopes to the gutters, that they may be the more thoroughly cleansed when the great force and quantity of water is let on. This abattoir alone requires 90,000 litres or large quarts of water daily to keep it clean. A more particular description is given of the second one, called the Abattoir de Popincourt, which is represented as being "the finest and largest in its accommodations of the five establishments of the kind in Paris, and which may be taken as a model for all others, only differing from it in size and the position of their buildings." It stands on a sloping ground, in the northeastern part of the city, about a mile and a quarter from the river Seine, and consists of twenty-three piles of buildings, all neatly arranged within an inclosure of walls. To the right and left of the central court, 438 feet in length by 291 in breadth, are four buildings, separated by a road traversing the ground in its whole breadth. These are the slaughter-houses, each 141 feet long by 96 broad; a flagged court separates them into two piles, each of which contains eight slaughter-houses for the butchers, who keep the keys of those respectively belonging to them, each of which receives air and light from arcades in the front walls. Above are spacious attics for drying the skins and depositing the tallow; and that they may be always cool, a considerable projection has been given to the roofs. Behind these slaughter-houses are two ranges of sheds, containing sheep-pens, and at their extremities two stables. Each of these buildings contains its loft for forage. Other buildings are used to smelt the fat into tallow, and the cellars are used to cool it. In the remotest part of the grounds, in front of the entrance, is a double reservoir for water, 228 feet in length, built in solid masonry, and resting on vaults, under which are stands for carts. A steam-engine of eight-horse power, and a horse engine, are required to raise water enough for use.

Parisian abattoirs are all conducted in the most rigid manner by a guild or corporate body of butchers, aided by several officers of police. The butchers in general have all their work done by regular slaughterers, at a slight cost, in fact, no rent is paid except a small octri, or duty on each animal killed, which appears to be about seventy cents more than is paid by the outsider or country butchers, who bring to the markets the meat of animals which they slaughter themselves in their own premises. The city, however, receives a gate duty or octri on each animal living or dead, as it enters the public barrier which incloses the city.

The slaughterers have also an additional perquisite in the blood, brains, and rough offal, which butchers here, are glad to get rid of or have carried away at a slight cost to themselves. The blood, perhaps, is the most valuable, as it is saved separately in stone wells, then afterwards subjected to a scientific process, after which it is used for refining sugar and manuring the earth.

In Scotland we find that Edinburgh has an abattoir, or rather an extensive range of slaughter-houses, which were erected in 1852, by the Town Council, on an area of four acres, at Lochrin, in the southwest quarter of the city, all at a cost of £22,163; and now we learn that it is found a great deal too small for their use, so that many of the animals are slaughtered elsewhere. The buildings are in a double row, extending about 400 feet in length, with a centre roadway 25 feet wide, all surrounded by a screen wall with two entrance gates.

In Glasgow there are also three public abattoirs in the city, but they are quite small—in fact, not much larger than some of our private slaughter-houses; but all are conducted by efficient and proper officers.

ABATTOIR-PLACE.

I might take up the great speculation which one LAING, a coal-dealer, undertook, in the erection of a great number of small, cheap buildings, adjoining each other, on Thirty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and to which he gave the name of "New-York Abattoirs." They were represented as being constructed with pipes to carry off all the blood and refuse, besides freeing it from unpleasant odors, so that the air from it would not be impregnated, and in every department arrangements were to be made with a view to the health of the neighborhood.

In addition to this model abattoir, he contemplated the erection of eighty more slaughter-houses of the same size, and directly opposite he intended to put up a hotel of large dimensions, and also to make arrangements in New-Jersey, directly opposite, for a Bull's Head, to contain the cattle which were to be killed on this side, and which were to be brought over in a steamboat, and I suppose that when navigation closed the cattle were to cross over or under the ice.

A portion of the press noticed these New-York abattoirs as being the largest and best arranged of any in the country, and strongly recommended the passage of a law, then before the Councils, to prohibit the slaughtering of cattle south of Thirty-fifth-street, the object of which was not so much to improve the sanitary condition of the City as it was to drive the butchers into these or other buildings above this line. But as the butchers were, like other freemen, aware of their rights, they thought that such a law interfered with the peaceable possession of private property, so they would not be driven, and more especially into these unsuitable and inconvenient buildings, even if they were granted free of rent. In the end, however, the whole scheme was exploded; the law was not made, and the additional eighty slaughter-houses, as well as the hotel of large dimensions, were not erected, but the buildings of this New-York Abattoir yet remain to view, a monument of impractical application and of a speculation destined to perform a different service from that first intended. The promised pipes which were to free the City from stench have not peformed their duty—that is, if we believe many of the travelers on the Hudson River Railroad, who daily pass by Abattoir place.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES NOT PESTILENCE BREEDERS.

The health of the neighborhood of the private abattoirs, or slaughter-houses, has been one of the prominent topics of City Inspectors' reports, one of which, made by the City Inspector in 1863, adverts "to the well-ascertained facts of the injurious effects upon the health of that portion of the community residing within these neighborhoods." He then attempts to show that the presence of these establishments induces a settlement of the poorer classes in these localities; and he truthfully adds that the want of proper household accommodations renders the usual sanitary precautions almost unavailing in these dwellings, more particularly during the Summer and Winter months. I now call your attention to a report from the pen of the distinguished Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, given in testimony on the Health Bill, before a Committee composed of Senators and Assemblymen, on the 13th of February, 1865, at the City of Albany, in which he speaks of the several wards where the deaths are greatest in the following language: "One-half at least of the population of New-York have a death rate no higher than the people of a healthy country town, while the death pressure upon the other half is frightfully severe. For example: The Seventeenth Ward, which is inhabited principally by a wealthy class, (and has also within its bounds 56 slaughter-houses, so Inspector BOOLE informs us,) has a death rate of but 17 in 1,000, or only the death rate of a rural town; but the Sixth and Fourth Wards (which have no slaughter-houses, or at least none are noticed in them by BOOLE, but which are occupied by the laboring classes) have, says Dr. SMITH, a death rate varying from 36 to 40 in 1,000. Thus it appears (continues the Doctor) that while the average death rate of the city is very high, it is greatest in those wards where the tenant-house population is the most numerous. We find this excess of mortality just where we found the cause of disease existing most numerously. And when we sight the matter further, we find that the excess of mortality is not even equally distributed over these populous poor wards, but is concentrated upon individual tenant-houses. For example, while the mortality of the Sixth Ward is nearly 40 in 1,000, the mortality of its large tenant-houses is as high as 60 to 70 in 1,000. The following is a recent census of a large but not exceptional tenant-house of that ward: Number of families in the house, 74; persons, 349; deaths, 18 or 53 in 1,000; constant sickness, 1 in 3; deaths of children, 1 in 6, or at the rate of 166 in 1,000.

A very important charge has recklessly been made against slaughter-houses, which is, that they breed and disseminate contagious diseases. If we glance back to the time of the ancients, who daily slaughtered animals in their holy places, and, no doubt, in the presence of large gatherings of people, we cannot glean any testimony of their having suffered any ill effects from their frequent visits to the places of slaughter; and we might continue on, passing through centuries of time, during which time countless millions of people have been supplied with animal food which had been slaughtered in their abattoirs; and yet not one unfavorable word have they left recorded against these places as being detrimental to health or as originating any contagious diseases.

Even our own records, although showing the several great public slaughter-houses or abattoirs which have been previously referred to as not having been kept in the best condition, more especially the one under lease to the Bayards and during the Revolution; yet nothing is said about their superinducing disease.

We may also turn to the yellow fever years in our City in 1791, 1795, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1806, 1809, 1819 and 1822, and find not one fact of the kind recorded; but we do find in 1822, while the yellow fever was fatally progressing through our City, a letter from Dr. DAVID HOSACK, one of the first physicians of his day, which he wrote to the Board of Health, and in which he says: "At this moment many parts of our City are filthy and offensive in the extreme, and yet proverbially healthy. Of this fact any person may be satisfied who will visit the streets in the northeastern part of the City occupied by slaughter-houses, where the air is loaded with the offensive vapors rising from the decomposition of blood and the other offals of those establishments; yet you will be surprised to be told that those streets are remarkable for their salubrity, and have in no instance been the seat of pestilence, even when the disease was prevailing in the vicinity of our wharves."

The author relates his own experience as a butcher, and says that from 1827, when he was apprenticed to a butcher, to the time when he gave up to others the slaughtering of animals, he was uniformly healthy, and he closes thus:

I shall now close by quoting from a report made by a special Committee of the Common Council in January, 1850, which says that "to say that a slaughter-house is, *per se*, a public nuisance is asserting a principle at war with the experience of mankind in all ages, and, we may add, with the opinions of the most eminent physicians and pathologists of modern times."

THE VERMILION MINES.

The Mineral of Great Richness—Routes to the Mines.

The Superior *Chronicle* of the 17th is filled with intelligence concerning the Vermilion gold mines. Rumors of disturbances between various parties who have lately gone to the mining district are contradicted. When some of the parties who lay claim to certain tracts there arrived on the ground, they found a portion of the land in question occupied by miners, who were taking the necessary steps to develop their claims. These difficulties were promptly and amicably settled, and at the latest advices the utmost good feeling prevailed.

In regard to the value of the mineral the *Chronicle* says:

Since our last issue there have been several arrivals from Vermilion, and the cry from all sources comes—"a first-rate show;" "I would not take ten thousand dollars for my chance," and such like.

We learn that some quartz has been taken from a vein on Rock Island, which is pronounced by Mr. RYERSON, who is said to be an experienced gold miner, to be worth $2,000 per ton. We also hear that one of the men belonging to the Mutual Company broke off a small piece of rock which yielded silver to the amount of $1 50.

When we take into consideration the large extent of country traversed by these quartz veins, we cannot but conclude that the Vermilion district will prove as rich as any within the limits of the United States.

Of the route opened by Maj. NEWSON, the *Gazette* says:

"The road from this point (Superior) to the gold fields is now open, and is a good Winter road. That it is better than the average of new forest roads is apparent from the fact that teams have within the past ten days reached here from Vermilion inside of three days—the distance being 78 miles to the shore of Lake Superior; an average of 28½ miles per day."

Of the other route traversed by Mr. RYERSON and Mr. ELY, a correspondent observes:

"I have just learned from some of the Ely party that their route was from Crow Wing to Leach Lake, from there to Lake Winnipeg, and thence to Nett Lake; at this point the teams turned back, refusing to proceed further, in consequence of the impracticability of the route, and the men had to haul their supplies on trains, without snow shoes; between the portages they crawled on their hands and knees through the drifts. All of the party with whom I have conversed pronounce the route over which they came the most miserable, and at the same time the most impracticable, that was ever thought of."

The same correspondent gives the location of different parties:

"Four of the Mutuals occupy the Lower or Pickerel Falls, two the Upper Falls, six on Crater Point, eight on Minnesota or Old Fort Point, five are on the north five-eighths of Ely's Island, and others scattered. A portion of the Mayhew party are on Minnesota Point; also a portion of the Dodge party. The Davis party are on the main land east of Pine Island; and the Wabashaw party, as they are called, are on Pine Island, near the middle, close to Sweet's claims.

On the south end of the Ely Island, the Chicago party, in charge of Capt. G. B. RYERSON, nephew and representative of MARTIN RYERSON, of Chicago, have pitched their camp, and are at work. This is the party with which Mr. ELY came through. Mr. RYERSON is a practical gold miner of some fifteen years' experience, and was sent here to prove definitely the character of this district. He has all the necessary tools, and will test by assay every kind of vein stone he can find, to determine which are the best. His party of miners numbers six, who will this week commence sinking a shaft on Ely's Island.

Capt. RYERSON is most sanguine of the result, and also insists that there are plenty of gulch diggings in this vicinity, and as soon as the snow goes off, is determined to test it. He also is willing to "sport" to any reasonable amount, that within three months he will procure a pound specimen from this lake, that will assay $2,000 to the ton.

The miners have organized a mining district, and adopted a code of mining laws, embracing, in substance, the laws of Montana and Colorado. The district is forty miles square, described as follows: commencing at a point five miles south, and fifteen miles east of Vermilion Falls; running forty miles north, thence forty miles west, thence forty miles south, thence forty miles east, to the place of beginning. The officers elected are as follows:

President—Major THOMAS M. NEWSON, President of the Mutual Protection Mining Company; Vice-President—Mr. ELY, of the Chicago Company; Recorder—Capt. EDWIN PARLIMAN, one of the Directors of the Mutual Protection Company; for Test Miner—Capt. RYERSON, of the Chicago Company. The meeting was harmonious, and the officers were selected unanimously; between forty and fifty miners were present.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Battalion and Wing Drills—Resignations and Appointments—Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *résumé* of National Guard movements and gossip is presented for the information of those interested in our State militia:

DRILLS DURING THE WEEK.

On Tuesday evening the Eighty-fourth Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal for battalion drill, agreeably to special orders issued by Col. CONKLING. There were nearly three hundred men present in ten companies. Fully three times that number of spectators were also present. When we entered the drill-room the formation of the several companies had been completed, and the Adjutant was making his usual transfers in evening off the command. The appearance of the men under arms was very good, each wearing a neat uniform and nearly every man having a soldierly look. While watching the movements of the respective commands we were not, however, favorably impressed with the discipline existing in any of the companies, but we afterward learned the cause. About 8:30 o'clock the Adjutant brought down the left general guide and posted him near the head of the staircase about five paces from the front line of seats for visitors, which are ranged along the north wall of the drill-room. Presently he went off in search of the right general guide, but failing to find him took possession of a good humored member of the noncommissioned staff and placed him at the opposite end of the line of seats already spoken of. Meantime the sergeant-major had procured two more sergeants and had placed them about ten paces apart, midway between the two general guides. Before we could possibly determine what all this meant the drum corps began the "Assembly," and the different companies were put in motion. It is needless, here, to speak of the apparent looseness of the company drills in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, as what we have to relate obliterates all thought of that woful want. We will mention, however, that the color company, (though there were no colors by the way,) was marched on to the line of parade by the officer in command, before he remembered that he hadn't yet unsheathed his sword. After some delay the line was formed, and such a line! There not being sufficient room for the whole ten companies to form on the proper elongation of the line of battle, the first company was crowded out, and the Captain in command formed his company directly in rear of the second, giving scarcely room for the company in front to come to an "open order." The ninth and tenth companies were also unable to form on the extreme left, in consequence of the west wall being in the way. They were thrown to the rear by inversion, the left resting on the rear of the line of parade. Before the spectators could recover from their surprise at this brilliant manifestation of military genius, the several companies were brought to a "parade rest" in the prescribed form, and the drum corps "beat off." As the field music struggled down the line, jostling the citizens standing with open mouths in surprise at the whole proceeding, we fell to wondering what all the open space in the rear of the battalion was reserved for. The riddle was afterward solved for us. It will be best to pass over the ceremony of parade, though it was laughable to see the execution of the command, "To the rear open order." After the command was turned over to the Colonel, the regiment was exercised by him in the manual of arms, and the execution of the several commands was not calculated to add to the reputation of the Eighty-fourth. Very soon the command was brought to "Close order," and the Adjutant, in a wild and desperate way, passed down the line, whispering to each company commander an order. Presently some four or five files on the left of each company broke to the rear and marched back to the north wall on the Thirty-fifth-street side, and after placing their muskets against the wall, took down their overcoats from the pegs and walked off. Some went home, while others ranged themselves along the west wall as spectators. The remaining ten files in each company were dressed on the centre, and a "correct" line formed. The battalion was then formed by divisions, right in front, close up by the east wall of the drill-room. When this movement had been completed, the Colonel gave the command, "On the *right wing*, deploy column, battalion left face." While this extraordinary moment was being executed we walked out, heartily disgusted with the whole proceedings, and cogitating upon the extraordinary style of drill in vogue with the Eighty-fourth Regiment. It is not every regiment that can afford to send home over eighty men from drill, and we are glad of it.

The right wing of the Seventh Regiment, consisting of Companies D, C, H, G and K, assembled for battalion drill, on Friday evening last, at their armory over Tompkins Market. The command was formed in ten acting companies, of twelve files front each. As usual with these wing drills of the Seventh Regiment, the color guard were represented, the color-bearer carrying a lancer's pennant in lieu of the regimental banner. This is a commendable feature, as it gives the command a degree of completeness not otherwise obtainable. As a matter of taste, however, we would suggest that the color guard parade in future with unfixed bayonets. It is usual on parade with the regimental stand of colors, and more becoming on battalion drill. It is needless to speak of the appearance of the command under arms, for strict attention is generally paid by the members to the orders published for drills. We noticed, however, one man in the rear rank of the tenth company who wore a pair of black pants. Such practices are annoying in any regiment, and richly deserve a fine, but in the Seventh they are simply mortifying. In the previous drill of the right wing on the 21st inst., we pointed out the same defect. Owing to the non-arrival of Col. CLARK, the command was assumed by Lieut.-Col. HAWS, who exercised the battalion in the manual of arms, going through the usual routine. We notice, however, that the movement of "right shoulder shift" from a "support," and *vice versa*, is omitted by the Seventh. At least we never saw it executed by them. When well done both movements are very handsome, and they often prove of use in field movements. The several motions in the manual were carefully observed, and the execution of the respective movements very neatly performed. The battalion was afterward marched by the flank and by company front, both movements being well executed. While moving in the four-rank formation we were pleased to observe the alignments preserved by each rank while changing direction. The alignments in company front were up to the usual standard of the Seventh, and the wheeling distances were correctly observed. The wheelings were but ordinary, however, owing in some degree to the crowded state of the room. Col. CLARK making his appearance, took command and changed the formation from the right flank to column by divisions, breaking into column by the left flank, repeating the movement two or three times with much success. After halting the battalion, and forming the command in line of battle, ten minutes' rest was given the men, during which percussion caps were distributed. The battalion was then exercised in the loadings and firings. Nothing proves the accuracy of the squad and company drills of the Seventh as these movements. While "loading at will" each man seemed intent on observing the exact minutiæ of the entire movement, and the spectators could see, here and there, several files following each other in regular cadence. The firing was by company, wing, battalion, file and rank, and each movement was admirably executed, with the sole exception of that by company, though even that portion of the exercises was very fair. The firing by wing and battalion was absolutely perfect. When the command was put in motion, again it was formed in close column by divisions, half distance was afterward taken, and the square formed in good style. While in this latter formation, the command was moved by the fourth and first fronts. "Reduce square" was the next order, followed by "close column on fifth division;" and after taking wheeling distance by divisions, the battalion was thrown into column by the flank, and the command dismissed after the first sergeants had made their reports. The attendance of the friends of the regiments was quite large, being mainly composed of ladies. Among those gentlemen present, we noticed Gen. ABRAM DURYEE, who was for eleven years Colonel of the Seventh, and who contributed in no small degree to the present state of efficiency observable in the regiment.

The right wing of the Fifth Regiment, consisting of Companies D, H, G, K, and C, assembled at the City Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, on the 27th inst., for battalion drill. Nearly 200 men appeared under arms. Major HILLENBRAND was in command. The drill was a very good one. The left wing were to have had their drill on Friday evening, but it was postponed, as that day was Good Friday.

An exhibition drill of the Eighth Regiment took place on Thursday evening, at the State Arsenal. Col. VARIAN was in command, assisted by both the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. Owing to the unusually large attendance of visitors, only eight files in each company were used, and even then the command had not sufficient room. We have repeatedly noticed the existing want of a more suitable drill-room for our city regiments, and it is scarcely necessary to do so now, but at each recurring drill of the various organizations using the State Arsenal the fact is more and more palpable. The drill of the Eighth was in every way a success, and the appearance of the command superb. Some of our more pretentious regiments could learn a good lesson from the Eighth, were they so minded. It is understood that the drill will be repeated at an early day.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 31, 1866:

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—George Strippel, First Lieutenant, March 26, 1866, vice P. Leicht, resigned. William H. Schultz, Second Lieutenant, March 26, 1866, vice G. Strippel, promoted.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Otto Schrader, Second Lieutenant, March 26, 1866, vice J. G. Thaller, resigned.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.—John G. Fay, Captain, March 26, 1866, vice W. S. McClellan, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Alexander Enders, Second Lieutenant, March 27, 1866, vice B. Snyder, resigned.

Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry.—Silas S. Montgomery, Captain, March 27, 1866, vice F. S. Howe, resigned. William W. Tyler, First Lieutenant, March 27, 1866, vice J. H. Smith, absent from district. Addison M. Scott, Second Lieutenant, March 27, 1866, vice S. S. Montgomery, promoted.

Seventy-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Orrin Clark, First Lieutenant, March 27, 1866, vice John Sinnott, promoted.

Eightieth Regiment of Infantry.—Richard H. Goodell, Assistant Surgeon, March 27, 1866, vice H. B. Miller.

Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Thaddeus W. Ingall, Captain, March 27, 1866, original vacancy. William S. Jones, Second Lieutenant, March 26, 1866, original vacancy.

Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Charles Rehfeldt, First Lieutenant, March 27, 1866, vice J. J. C. Wiertor, promoted. Clemens Knipschild, Captain, March 23, 1866, original vacancy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 31, 1866:

March 27, Third Regiment, Deidrick Fink, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 27, Eighteenth Regiment, Henry H. Lane, First Lieutenant, declined.

March 27, Thirty-seventh Regiment, E. Stanton Cheesebro, First Lieutenant, declined.

March 27, Thirty-seventh Regiment, A. A. Drake, Captain, removal from district.

March 27, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Charles E. Chapman, Captain, removal from district.

March 27, Forty-third Regiment, C. A. McFarland, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 27, Forty-eighth Regiment, W. G. Robinson, Captain, declined.

March 27, Forty-ninth Regiment, C. H. Stewart, Captain, term of service expired.

March 27, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Joseph Klem, Second Lieutenant, ill health.

March 27, Fifty-fourth Regiment, E. H. Griffin, First Lieutenant, declined.

March 27, Fifty-fourth Regiment, James H. Williams, First Lieutenant, declined.

March 27, Fifty-fourth Regiment, John Mayer, Captain, removal from district.

March 27, Fifty-fifth Regiment, W. E. Wadsworth, Adjutant, absence from district.

March 27, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Charles Stegner, Captain, physical disability.

March 27, Seventy-fifth Regiment, A. D. Foster, Second Lieutenant, removal from district.

March 27, Seventy-sixth Regiment, S. P. Smith, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 27, Seventy-sixth Regiment, L. A. Cole, First Lieutenant, declined.

March 27, Seventy-sixth Regiment, L. Perry, Captain, term of service expired.

March 27, Eighty-second Regiment, Milton W. Allen, First Lieutenant, removed from district.

March 27, Ninety-first Regiment, Lewis Armstrong, Surgeon, declined.

March 27, Ninety-fifth Regiment, John D. Coughlin, Adjutant, declined.

March 27, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Frederick Layer, Second Lieutenant, ill health.

March 27, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Seth D. Baldwin, Captain, declined.

SURBURBAN ORGANIZATIONS.

The *Army & Navy Journal*, in its issue of the 31st ult. says: "We have received a copy of General Orders No. 1, headquarters Ninety-eighth Regiment, which shows that some at least of our country regiments are live organizations. The Ninety-eighth Regiment was organized about two years ago, and is located in the Third Assembly District, Erie County. The regimental district is entirely a rural one, and covers a territory fifty miles long by twenty-five broad. The regiment has been in the United States service, serving for 140 days, which period gave the officers much practical knowledge, and which the Colonel is determined to avail himself of. The above-mentioned order notifies the commissioned officers of the regiment that they will be expected to pass a creditable examination in the portions of the tactics prescribed for them by orders from Albany, and in parts first, second, and third, school of the battalion, and also that they must see that their non-commissioned officers are properly instructed. The field officers are to make a tour of inspection within a few weeks, when the condition of each company will be thoroughly examined into, as well as the efficiency of the officers, and a record made of the result. We are glad to see a determination on the part of Col. ABBOTT to make the companies of his regiment good ones, although, owing to their scattered condition, he may not have many opportunities of drilling his regiment as such. We shall be glad to hear that all the regiments of the National Guard outside of the cities are as active as the Ninety-eighth.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN.

Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, (Chasseurs) under command of Capt. WM. M. BALDWIN, paraded on Sunday last, the 25th ult., as a funeral escort to the remains of ROBERT FRAZER, whose death was the result of disease contracted by him while in the United States service. The regimental band accompanied the escort, which numbered about forty files, in two platoons. Mr. FRAZER entered the United States service by joining the Fourteenth Brooklyn, at the first outbreak of the rebellion, and continued in active service during the first three years of the war. He was present at nearly every general engagement in which his regiment participated, and was only absent from his place in the ranks when illness prevented his attendance. He earned a soldier's reputation, and died lamented by his old comrades in arms. The remains of the deceased were interred in the "Soldier's Grounds," in Greenwood Cemetery.

A NEW ARMORY IN BROOKLYN.

The old WARING mansion on Washington-street—more familiarly known during the war as the office of the Third District Provost-Marshal—has just been fitted up as an armory for the First Battalion Heavy Artillery, which is now commanded by Major HORACE SPRAGUE, one of the most promising military men in the country. The building has been altered for the purpose by the present owner, Alderman NEWMAN, and is arranged in the most complete style. The ground floor is divided into apartments. On the left of the entrance is the officers' meeting room, and it is very tastefully and neatly fitted up. To the right is a room for general purposes, squad drill, &c. In the rear is kitchen and complete cooking range. The second floor of the building, formerly used as a suite of parlors, has been knocked into one large hall, and is designed for the drill-room of the command, both company and battalion movements. The next floor above is fitted up in a series of company meeting rooms, each apartment having a small ante-room, in which are placed the gun rack and lockers for individual and company property. As it now stands this is the best arranged and handsomest armory in the City of Churches, and the alterations having been made under direction of the commanding officer, everything is as complete as it can possibly be. It will be formally opened for inspection within a few days, when the public will have an opportunity of examining all the details. The First Battalion Heavy Artillery consists of six companies, and its ranks are being rapidly recruited. Maj. SPRAGUE has every reason to be proud of his command, and we hope to see the battalion increased to a full regiment at an early day.

A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

It may not be generally known that, at the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the *Army and Navy Journal*, No. 39 Park-row, New-York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the City of New-York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New-York are requested to register their names.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The organization of members and ex-members of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, having elected their Board of Officers, are now in active operation. The first regular meeting of the Association will be held at the company's armory, corner Thirteenth-street and University-place, on Friday evening next, the 6th inst. Those of the honorary members who have not yet enrolled themselves among their old comrades, are earnestly requested to attend this meeting, as it is the wish of the company to give all an opportunity of joining the association. The main objects of this organization are the advancement of the military interests and standing of the company, and a revival of the social feelings existing among the old and new members of the command. The following is the Board of Officers: President, GEO. W. WARNER; Vice-Presidents, JOSEPH MARSH and STEPHEN WEBSTER; Treasurer, JOHN J. DAVIDSON; Secretary, ——.

The Fifty-second Regiment will assemble on Tuesday evening next, the 3d inst., at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, in full uniform, for battalion drill. Roll of companies will be called at 7:45 o'clock precisely. Arms to be furnished at the armory.

A school of instruction has been organized in the Ninety-fourth Regiment, and the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the command will hereafter assemble at the regimental armory, in East Thirteenth-street, on each recurring Friday, appearing in full fatigue and without arms.

In accordance with General Orders No. 3, Headquarters Seventh Regiment, the following members, having been expelled by a vote of their companies, are hereby dishonorably discharged from the regiment, by order of Col. CLARK, viz: JOHN C. THOM and THOMAS J. DONALDSON, Company E.

Col. HULL, commanding the Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves,) has appointed Mr. GILBERT J. MARBURRY to the position of Quartermaster-Sergeant in that regiment. Sergeant MARBURRY is a young man well known in military circles as a good and efficient soldier.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment intend giving another reception and battalion drill, on the evening of the 10th instant, at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue.

A ball will be given on the 11th instant, by Company F, of the Eleventh Regiment, in celebration of the seventh anniversary of their organization, at the Union Assembly Rooms, in Elizabeth-street.

Company F, First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) gave their first annual ball on Thursday evening, at the Jones Assembly Rooms. The affair was a success, being well attended by the members of the regiment.

Regular Navy Gazette.

We find the following bulletin from the Navy Department in the *Army and Navy Journal:*

ORDERED.

MARCH 20.—Commander John C. Beaumont, to command the *Miantonomoh*.

Surgeon John S. Kitchen, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New-York.

Gunner John G. Foster, to duty at Bay Point, South Carolina.

Acting Boatswain John Johnson, to the *Ashuelot*.

Carpenter Henry P. Leslie, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Acting Boatswain William D. Allen, to special duty in charge of laborers at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Third Assistant-Engineer H. H. Kimball, to the *Monocacy*.

MARCH 22.—Commander Alexander Murray, to command the *Augusta*.

Lieut. James D. Graham and Paymaster Justin S. Post, to the *Augusta*.

Acting Boatswain John Hall, to the Naval Academy.

Commander Edward Donaldson, to duty in shipping apprentices at Baltimore, Md.

Lieut.-Commander John S. Cornell, to the *Miantonomoh*.

Carpenter Augustus O. Goodsoe, to duty at Bay Point, South Carolina.

DETACHED.

MARCH 19.—Commander Samuel P. Carter, from the *Monocacy*, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 20.—Commander Daniel Ammen, from the *Miantonomoh*, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner William Carter, from duty at Bay Point, South Carolina, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Boatswain George Smith, from special duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Augusta*.

MARCH 22.—Lieut.-Commander James M. Pritchett, from duty in shipping apprentices, at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. S. Pitkin, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Augusta*.

Lieut.-Commander Allen V. Reed, from the *Miantonomoh*, and waiting orders.

MARCH 23.—First Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Bailey, from the *Tullahoma*, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 24.—Lieut. Thomas C. Bowen, from the *Miantonomoh*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander M. S. Stuyvesant, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

Master R. Clarendon Jones, from the *Allegheny*, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross, from the *Tullahoma*, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief-Engineer J. W. King, at New-York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 19.—Midshipmen Francis Conry, A. C. Notewars, C. Yearman, A. E. Chadsey, W. B. Newlin, S. C. Butler, F. A. Murray, S. S. Parks, E. G. Taylor, J. G. Fine, E. N. Roth, E. C. Weld, A. A. Crane, John S. Kane, Charles McEwen, D. F. Bennett, G. A. Kellogg, W. E. E. Bladen, J. C. Montgomery, William P. Clason, E. M. Cruger, Charles M. Harris, H. C. Leach, F. C. Morehead, H. G. Russell, C. H. Norton, A. E. McLane, W. S. Gerrish, E. H. Ashwin, D. S. Kidder, H. W. Price, C. T. Adams, George McBride, George W. McCabe, B. F. Goldsmith, A. N. Whittell, A. Webster, C. H. Venable, W. G. Morgan, B. W. Johnson, W. B. Goddard, H. M. Daniels and F. G. Rogers, at the Naval Academy.

MARCH 21.—Third Assistant Engineer Lemuel Bernard, of the *Chicopee*.

MARCH 22.—Midshipmen Allen Smith and E. W. Creecy, at the Naval Academy.

MARCH 23.—Midshipman E. P. Colby, at the Naval Academy.

MARCH 24.—Surgeon James Laws, of the *Saranac*, Pacific Squadron.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 24.—Josiah B. Aiken, of Boston, Mass., as Acting Boatswain.

FORT LARAMIE.

A Touching Story—An Indian Girl's Affection for the White People—Her Burial at the Fort—Sad Condition of the Indians.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., March 8, 1866.

To-day an event transpired so novel in its character, and so remarkably calculated to affect the relations of the Indians to our Government, that I am induced to give you a brief account of it.

A daughter of SPOTTED TAIL, one of the chiefs among the Sioux, died two weeks ago, at their rendezvous on Powder River, some 260 miles from this fort. She was an interesting girl of 18 years of age. She always had been friendly toward the whites, and being often at the garrison with her band, she became warmly attached to them. After the difficulties between her people and the Government commenced, and she had been obliged to isolate herself with her people from her former friends, she began to decline in health, and gradually pined away until she died of a broken heart. In vain her father, a noble specimen of an Indian warrior, tried to induce her to mingle with society and enjoy the gayeties of her youthful companions. She declared she could never enjoy life if she was to be deprived of the opportunity of seeing her white friends—many of whom had known her from infancy—and remained a prey to melancholy until she died.

As her people, numbering several thousand, were soon to start on a journey to this post to hold a council with Col. MAYNADIER, commanding this sub-district, in reference to a treaty of peace, she requested that her body might be taken to the garrison and be deposited in its final resting place near the Fort. Accordingly the band to which she belonged started immediately after her death, in advance of the main body, and after traveling fifteen days arrived within a few miles of the fort, and by courier announced that the illustrious chief was near with the body of his child, and asked permission to come in. Col. MAYNADIER, with that nice appreciation of the Indian character for which he is remarkable, with Major O'BRIEN, accompanied by several officers, with a flag, rode down the river to meet them.

Accompanied by fifteen or twenty of his warriors, leaving the women behind with the body, SPOTTED TAIL rode into the garrison. Having entered into the council chamber, all were seated, and for some moments all were silent. Col. MAYNADIER at length arose, and shaking hands with the Chief spoke in substance as follows:

"My brother, I am glad to see you, because it proves that you put confidence in the message I sent you. You know that whatever I say to you, you can depend upon it, and you being here is a proof of it. I know the sad errand on which you come, but before I speak of it let me say that the Great Father has decided to send Commissioners here in order to make peace with you, while I, who am only a chief soldier, will see that you are well treated until the Commissioners come. They will be here in two or three months. I sympathize deeply in your affliction and grief at the loss of your daughter, and feel proud that you wish to have her remains left here near the Chief, OLD SMOKE who sleeps on yonder hill, and entrusted to me and my soldiers. The Great Spirit has taken her away, and will keep her safe until you see her again in the sky. I have done."

The interpreter rendered this sentence by sentence into the Sioux language. At the reference to his daughter the chief struggled hard to control his emotions, and tears dropped from his eyes. After a few moments of silence, SPOTTED TAIL arose and shook hands with the officers in the room, seated himself and said, substantially: "Am I dreaming only that I am in this beautiful room, and surrounded by such friends as you? Have I been sleeping during these four long years of suffering and distress, and now awake in this place, or is it still a dream? I can hardly believe it is real. But the beauty of the day, the sky without a cloud, the wind calm and still, and the sun shining brightly upon us all, assures me that it is real. My brother, we have been wronged, and have suffered, and are now poor and distressed. The white men are visiting our land in such numbers the game is nearly gone, and we cannot live without help. Broad roads have been made through our country, and the buffaloes are driven off. For this I would wish some compensation and assistance for my people. I thank you for offering to attend my daughter's funeral."

The Colonel replied: "I know you have been ill-used and are entitled to compensation and protection. The country contains so much to attract white men that they cannot be kept from coming here. But let them come. Look at that flag, (the colors of the Eighth United States Volunteers.) You see a red stripe and a white stripe side by side, and they do not interfere with one another. So the red man and the white man may live in this country in harmony. I think your daughter's funeral should be at sunset, everything will be prepared, and as the sun goes down it will remind you that your daughter has gone from your lodge, and as the sun rises in the morning so your daughter will rise and you will see her again in the land of the Great Spirit."

At the conclusion of the speeches Col. MAYADIER informed the chief that I would perform the burial service in accordance with the Christian usage, if he desired it. After a few moments he assented. An ambulance was dispatched for the body and the entire force of the garrison, followed by a large number of Indians, repaired to the burying ground. According to their custom, four posts about twelve feet long were inserted in the ground, on the top of which a scaffold was laid, on which the coffin was to be placed. Four Indian women laid her in, covering her with a buffalo robe and depositing her wearing apparel with all the treasures she possessed. The Colonel deposited a beautiful pair of gauntlets to keep her hands warm during her journey.

I then proceeded with the burial service, which was interpreted faithfully, and the expressive "Ugh!" uttered by the dusky warriors expressed their approval of the sentiments. The coffin closed, and a beautiful red blanket covering it, it was raised to the scaffold. The heads and tails of her two white ponies, which had been killed immediately after her death, were nailed to the posts, and the idolized daughter was prepared according to their faith to ride through those fair hunting grounds to which she had gone appareled as she had been to earth. It was an affecting sight, the committing in good faith that sacred trust to the keeping of their late foes, amid tears and wailings, shows an anxiety that peace might be restored and preserved.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that the expected Commissioners from Washington are not here, as vast numbers are on their way to this post to meet them, expecting to find everything ready for a treaty. And as game is scarce for a great distance, owing to the influx of adventurers in search of gold, they must suffer until they can follow it to the new haunts whither it has gone, which is far away. Too much cannot be said in praise of Col. MAYNADIER's policy toward them. Knowing them personally and talking their language, he has their unbounded confidence, and if his counsels be heeded, a peace will soon be made that will be lasting.

A. WRIGHT, Post Chaplain.

Extraordinary Prediction of Nearly Thirty Years Ago.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin, March 10.

In an old Kinderhook Almanac of 1847 is the following prediction about the United States:

"When the country is ruled by a tailor bold,
A beggar shall stick with a thimble of gold;
And the water shall furnish, instead of the land,
Three millions of men with their first in command."

MR. EDITOR: The above (as from said almanac of 1847) appears in the Cleveland (Ohio) *Times* of February, 1849, a copy of which is before me. Its singularity is certainly striking, to say the least. But would the last two lines of the stanza in question bear the construction as for commerce to crowd the vasty main with unprecedented cargoes and numerousness of craft and crews at an imminent date? Or do they bode war, with plenty of privateering, and battles by sea? "Three millions of men with their first in command" to be on "the waters" instead of the land, as the latter has chiefly proved the case from 1861 to the middle of 1865? It was the merest chance I noticed the "prediction," still its strangeness seems to provoke attention. HENRY G. PERRY.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Jan. 1866.

THE NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—The subscription book for this new enterprise was opened in this city yesterday, and we learn that more than half the stock has already been subscribed for. Five gentlemen of this city took $25,000 each, three others $10,000 each, and a great variety of smaller amounts were subscribed by persons of more limited means, as the shares are placed at the low price of $25 each, for the purpose of bringing them within the reach of all who feel an interest in the project. Five per cent. of the amount was paid by the parties at the time of subscribing, and the remainder will be called in by convenient instalments. The amount subscribed will be increased this afternoon, and the books will be opened in Jersey City to-morrow.—*Newark Advertiser, March 29.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported relative to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, conferring the power to purchase the right of way; also for the survey of a railroad route from Schenectady to some point on the St. Lawrence River. The bill enabling the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to provide pay for certain expenses of the Quarantine Commissioners; also the bill to facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad; also the bill relative to the payment of the expenses for contesting seats in the Legislature. It provides that the expenses of the successful contestant shall be paid.

In the Assembly, the bill to incorporate the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was passed; also the bill to amend the laws relative to the Bank Department.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Later advices from Chili, received by the *Henry Chauncey*, give fuller particulars of the naval battle off the South coast. The engagement lasted two hours, the allied squadron consisting of four vessels, in all 57 guns; the two Spanish vessels mounting 86 guns. There is no means of learning the Spanish official account of the combat, but there is no mention that they were much damaged and worsted. The trade of the country does not appear to be materially affected by the war. The United States war vessels *Vanderbilt*, *Tuscarora*, *Powhatan* and *Monadnock* were at Valparaiso on the 3d of March. The latter vessel had behaved in the most satisfactory manner, and made better weather than any vessel of the convoy. In Peru matters were quiet. Great preparations were making at Callao Bay for the reception of the Sanish fleet. The Chinese at the Chincha Islands had made more attempts to kill their overseers. The Peruvian Monitor *Loa*, ashore in Callao Bay, had been gotten off by Mr. BACKUS, a New-York engineer.

GENERAL NEWS.

A company of the Arizona 1st Regiment recently surprised a large band of Apaches about twenty miles east of the settlements on the San Francisco river, killing about thirty, and capturing two squaws and ten papooses. The Lieutenant and all his men are Mexicans. The Indians fought manfully, scorning the idea of giving in to Mexicans, but they were forced to the wall, or rather to the caves a short distance off, out of which the Lieutenant tried to dislodge them, but without avail. He called upon them to surrender, when their Chief said he would sooner die than surrender to a Mexican.

FRANKLIN STEARNS, the richest man in the Old Dominion under the new *regimé*, is a Vermonter who has passed thirty years in Richmond, and who is now worth, in real estate and cash, a million and a half of dollars. He was a faithful Unionist, suffered in Castle Thunder, and never kept Confederate scrip a week in his pocket, but loaned it for mortgages on all the farm lands around. He will probably be the proprietor, by the enhanced value of his lands, of twelve or fifteen millions.

In Tennessee recently a poor boy walked 75 miles from his home, in Hancock County, to Knoxville, with his old mother, to get something that might keep them from starving. When they arrived they had no means of procuring food, and the boy was so exhausted that he fell prostrate upon the pavement. He had served as a Union soldier in a Tennessee regiment. Part of his business in Knoxville was to prefer claims for money still due to him for his services as a soldier.

It is suggested by a Richmond paper that the "crater farm," where the celebrated "crater mine" was exploded before Petersburgh, July 30, 1864, be selected for a Southern cemetery, and that provision for that purpose be made by the different Southern States. The proprietor of the place says that the estate is so incumbered with Confederate dead that it is impossible to cultivate the soil without desecrating their remains. A remunerative trade in leaden bullets dug from these fields has also been carried on.

Information has reached Jefferson County, Mo., that the Copperheads and rebels in the conservative counties in the State are determined to oppose and defeat the teaching of negro schools. They have incorporated it as a plank of their political platforms, and in several counties they have already proclaimed their hostility to the project, and resorted to the old expedient of expelling from their midst the obnoxious person proposing to conduct the schools.

The Montreal papers state that in the Court of Queen's Bench, the prisoners charged with attempting to kidnap GEORGE N. SANDERS, have been formally acquitted. This has happened through a technical blunder in taking the depositions before the Police Magistrate by whom the prisoners were committed; but the men have already suffered a long imprisonment, and have been taught a pretty good lesson.

Thus far there are no less than five contested cases growing out of the late city election in New-Orleans. Mr. MOORE contests Mayor MONROE's election, Mr. GROS contests Recorder AHERN, Mr. STACS contests Recorder GASTINEL, and Mr. G. W. KENDALL claims the seat in the Board of Aldermen held by Mr. MCKNIGHT. These cases are all in Judge DUPLANTIER's Court, and Col. FIELD is counsel for the petitioners in all the cases.

The old mansion of Gen. STARK, situated in Manchester, N. H., recently burnt to the ground, has been occupied by the boys of the State Reform School. It was put up by Major-Gen. STARK in 1765, and was used by him as a family mansion until his death in 1823. It was built upon the site of the place where ARCHIBALD STARK, father of Major-Gen. JOHN STARK, erected his dwelling in 1736, and up to 1838 a part of the more ancient mansion was attached as an L.

To increase the supply of water for the city of Philadelphia, it is proposed to make an artificial lake between Swenksville and Zieglersville, twenty-six miles from the city. The lake would be raised sixty-five feet above the present level of the Perkiomen, and it would have a capacity equal to five thousand millions of gallons, sufficient, it is estimated, to supply the present city of Philadelphia for more than six months.

Not far from Fort Caspar, or Platt Bridge, on the old Oregon and California route, and about 130 miles west of Fort Laramie, there are situate some coal oil springs which run 1,500 gallons a day. They flow out from the foot of a steep mountain, in which is a coal bed or strata four feet wide. The soil around is sandy, and from a crevice in the sandstone springs the petroleum stream. This location is in the Black Hills, three miles from the Red Butes.

The *Miantonomah*, the fleetest and most powerful of our iron-clads, has been ordered by the Navy Department to get ready for a cruise off the fishing banks of Newfoundland, to protect the interests of American fishermen there. Another part of her business, it is reported, will be to look after Fenian fishing expeditions, which are known to be fitting out at certain ports.

The fire at Olean on Thursday destroyed the Olean House, and barn and livery-stable of JOHN KING, and injured other property. The barn contained fourteen horses, eleven belonging to guests of the house and three to the proprietor. They were also filled with hay and grain, loaded wagons and carriages. The loss to the proprietors is $3,000; to others having teams in the barn from $5,000 to $8,000.

In Quebec they have been so afraid of the Fenians that the gates of the lower town were regularly closed every night at a certain hour. Any one in the suburbs requiring a physician could only get him by sending a message to the gate, where messengers were stationed to be in readiness to attend to demands of this kind.

The North Carolina papers are full of statements going to show that plantations in that section are being rapidly bought up by Northerners. A Jerseyman recently purchased 1,200 acres in Wadesboro, N. C., at $11 per acre. A New-York company are on the point of taking 10,000 acres in the same State, on which they will settle English emigrants.

A special dispatch from Albany says that the Canal Commissioners will probably select the 1st of May as the day for the opening of canal navigation in New-York.

Nashville recently *fêted* the rebel Gen. CHEATHAM, and a round of parties followed. Ladies of that city who have married northern officers were studiously omitted in the invitation lists. And the consequence is that the fashionable world is in a ferment.

The survey of the lands which constitute the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, have been completed, and the property ceded in trust to the State of California. Gov. LOW urges the necessity of legislation to carry into effect the intention of Congress in making the grants.

It is more than likely that a number of whisky distillers in certain sections of Pennsylvania will be brought to grief soon for their failure to render proper returns to the revenue officers. Quite a number of such cases have already been reported to the authorities.

A newspaper correspondent says that in Georgia, where SHERMAN's army made a sweep of all the carriages, the ladies now go visiting in carts. They call them *cartes de visite*, and console themselves with the thought that they are in the heighth of fashion.

There are about 110 Lake Superior copper companies now living, and of this number 104 have expended $13,000,000, exclusive of the original cost of mining location, and the sums derived from the sales of copper which have been expended in developing the mines.

The corner-stone of the Union African Methodist Episcopal Church was laid on the 22d inst. at Savannah, in the presence of an immense concourse of colored people. A lodge of colored Masons paraded the streets. There was much excitement, but no disturbance.

Much sympathy has been expressed for Mr. CROSBY, who failed soon after the completion of his opera house at Chicago. It is accordingly proposed by his friends there to put up the opera house as a prize in a gigantic lottery scheme. Other prizes are also to be offered.

The Dalles (Oregon) *Mountaineer* says: On the 28th of December, the twelve-stamp mill of the Idaho Mining Company was put in motion in the Summit District, fifteen miles up Alder Gulch from Virginia City. This is the first steam quartz mill erected in Montana Territory.

The Trustees of Lafayette College met last week at Easton, Penn., and organized a scientific course. One hundred thousand dollars were given to the college, and the chair of chemistry was endowed. The citizens of Easton have subscribed the funds to erect the additional buildings.

Dr. HUTCHINSON, of Mobile, has adopted a plan of packing cotton in barrels, which the Mobile *Tribune* approves, as one calculated to save at least ten per cent. in cost over the usual mode, beside greatly lessening the expense of freight.

The peach crop is generally reported killed in the interior of Missouri as well as in Illinois. The Lexington (Mo.) *Express* and the St. Jaseph papers, report the crop lost in their respective regions of the State.

Mr. BROWN has sold the Toronto *Globe* to a company, which is to apply for an act of incorporation at the next session of Parliament. The advertisement announcing the intention to apply for such an act appeared in the *Globe* of the 28th.

The Toronto papers state that several of the corps of volunteers serving on the Western frontiers, have been recalled, and that the entire volunteer force, or a large part of it, will be again placed on the peace establishment immediately.

An eight-hour bill has passed the California Senate, after being amended with a proviso that it shall not go into effect until the States of Massachusetts and New-York have put a similar law into operation.

The Harvard College students have started a new magazine, a 16-page quarto published once a fortnight, and called the *Collegian*. It means to live by its merits and not on college patriotism and charity, which is a novel and severe undertaking.

The conspirators SPANGLER, O'LAUGHLIN and MUDD, at last accounts from the Dry Tortugas, were taking their imprisonment very philosophically, and conducted themselves so as to get released from the heavy irons they have been wearing.

A steamboat is about to make a voyage from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Fort Benton, on the head-waters of the Missouri, a distance of forty-six hundred miles. She will carry quite a number of passengers, bound for the gold regions of Idaho and Montana.

A man was garroted in St. Louis on the corner of Seventeenth and Chestnut-stret, Tuesday night, and robbed of a jack-knife and two copper cents. Adding insult to injury, the thieves kicked him on account of his poverty.

The studio of T. BUCHANAN REID, the artist, was on the third floor of Pike's Opera House, and all its contents were destroyed. Among them was REID's last picture, nearly completed, called "Love's Young Dream."

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, Democratic candidate for Governor, has resigned his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania. His resignation was sent to the Senate on Friday morning.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* says a colored woman left that city recently, aged 127 years. She is the mother of fifteen children, having had triplets three times.

The consolidation of the several telegraph companies is said to have thrown out of employment some 1,500 operatives who were engaged by the United States Company.

The Pennsylvania Legislature refused, on Thursday, to modify the Sunday laws of that State, so far as to permit the running of cars on the first day of the week.

Col. E. S. PARKER and Col. ADAM BADEAU have been appointed second lieutenants in the Regular Army. They will be retained on Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's staff.

Judge BIRCH, well known in Missouri State politics, is about to establish a new Democratic paper in Plattsburgh, the county seat of Clinton County, to be called the *Old Constitution*.

Information received by Commissioner SARGENT, from Florida, is to the effect that the smugglers on that coast are making extensive preparations to run in goods from the West India Islands.

Gen. CLEM. EVANS, of the rebel army, who commanded GORDON's old division when LEE surrendered, has turned his attention to preaching in Cass County, Ga.

It is stated that 40,000 acres of land in Southeast Missouri are being taken up every month, under the Homestead act, and that the extraordinary amount of 70,000 will be reached by next May.

Gov. JENKINS has issued an urgent appeal to Georgians of means to come forward and loan the State the money necessary to save her people in the various districts from starvation.

The Memphis *Post* asserts of that city that there is not another of its size in the Union where there are so many drinking saloons.

A train of fifty wagons, at last accounts, was being organized in Sacramento, Cal., for the purpose of opening a road to Montana Territory.

It is reported that Mr. LUNT, of the defunct Boston *Courier*, is going to a Virginia college to be installed as a Professor under ROBERT E. LEE.

Gov. MEAGHER is stumping Montana Territory, urging the people to turn out *en masse* for the punishment of the redskins.

J. ROSS BROWNE, who accompanied Gen. MCDOWELL in his expedition to Arizona, was taken sick at Soda Lake, and had to be left at Fort Mohave.

At a great dinner given on St. Patrick's Day at Charleston, S. C., THOMAS RYAN offered for a toast: "The memory of PRESTON BROOKS."

The steamer *Darlington*, with 420 bales cotton on board, was sunk in the Altamaha River, Ga., on the 18th inst.

The Milledgeville papers say the negroes are leaving Georgia by thousands to labor in the West.

The City of Augusta, Ga., has imposed a tax of $1,000 a month on all gift enterprises.

LOCAL NEWS.

GEO. C. M. MUMFORD and DANIEL CONNOR, shipping merchants at No. 158 Pearl-street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of false pretences, preferred by Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING, commission merchants at No. 49 Beaver-street. It appeared from the affidavits that in December last $1,500 worth of wool was delivered by the accused to the complainants to be sold on commission, receiving a receipt therefor. They then sold the wool for $1,200 to another firm, and also disposed of the goods for a like amount to the firm making the complaint. CONNOR proved that he was absent in Europe at the time of these transactions, and he was discharged from custody. MUMFORD was, however, required to find bail to answer the charge.

A descent was made recently upon a gambling hell, at No. 233 Broadway, by the Third Precinct Police, when twenty-five persons were arrested. The complaint was made by a Southern gentleman who had lost $4,000 at the game of "faro" while in the premises. The proprietors, MILES FARREN and JAMES HILLMAN, were held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

The case of SIMON DONAN, charged with bribing a United States officer, was up before United States Commissioner BETTS again yesterday, and was reargued upon the basis of the amended statute of 1863. The Commissioner reserved his decision for Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

The aggregate losses caused by the fire in Vesey-street yesterday morning, are estimated at $68,000 in round numbers, but are all covered by insurance. The fire was first discovered in No. 44, but soon after extended to Nos. 42 and 46, causing the destruction of the greater part of all three buildings.

The English Reform Bill.

We have already shown what a boon the passage of the new Reform Bill in England will confer upon the unrepresented masses of the country, and have also shown how deserving of praise Mr. GLADSTONE has proved himself in bringing the measure forward. We now propose to show that, while the Government bill will confer the privilege of the franchise upon great numbers of persons who were fit for its exercise, but never enjoyed it, the project will still leave untouched the greatest evil of all. The system of elections to Parliament was, before the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, corrupt in the extreme. That bill removed many abuses from that system, but left much more to be accomplished. It abolished many absurd customs, and gave representations to new localities, and deprived others, insignificant and unworthy, of it. In the redistribution of seats the preponderating influence of the aristocratic element in the country was, however, carefully considered; and, while large, rising and intelligent towns were accorded the exercise of some power in the Legislature, very many constituencies of very small comparative importance were allowed an equal share therein. The reform was satisfactory as admitting the necessity for reform, but as a means of gaining a full expression of the will of the people, it was only relatively useful or progressive.

The new bill opens the door to a new class of voters. It leaves, as before, the question of how much voice those voters shall have in the House of Commons. It gives the Manchester cotton operative a vote, but it gives no additional importance to Manchester as a parliamentary borough. It admits a London clerk to the polls, but London will have no more votes in the House than before. If the population of various towns in Great Britain had been made the basis of representation in framing the act of 1832, this would be of less consequence, but the reverse is the fact. Many large cities return under that act, the same number of members as many small ones, and the latter, being easily manipulated by Parliamentary agents, or influenced by the patronage of the wealthy families in their vicinity, are pretty sure to do as they are wanted to do toward "my Lord" or "the squire." Let us examine this point by a few (approximated) figures. London consists of a city proper, and various boroughs attached to it, and forming part of the metropolis. The population of the metropolitan district, which contains seven boroughs, numbers nearly three millions of souls. There are 16 members of Parliament allotted to it. Harwich, Honiton, Malton, Tiverton, Totnes, Tewkesbury, Tavistock and Tamworth return among them sixteen members, also, and their united populations do not exceed forty-five thousand. Nor are these the smallest constituencies. Again, take the case of Manchester. That city returns, with its transpontine neighbor, Salford, three members. The population thus represented numbers at least 500,000 persons. The little towns of Wilton and Grantham, together having less than 20,000 inhabitants, return three members between them. This discrepancy exists all over the three kingdoms. Liverpool has two members to her 400,000 people; Leeds two for her nearly 200,000 people; Birmingham two for her quarter of a million, and so on. It will be at once apparent that the Franchise Bill, as its technical name goes, is only a short step in the direction of adequate representation. Perhaps, in the face of a powerful opposition, it is as much as can be expected, and it is not even certain that it will be carried in the House, and still less is it likely to pass the Lords. It does not appear that Mr. GLADSTONE's measure has excited any great enthusiasm among the unrepresented masses of the people, so far as can be ascertained from the criticisms of the newspapers. But he says that he would individually have gone further than he has done. The raising of the qualifications from Earl RUSSELL's £10 for counties and £6 for boroughs to £14 and £7 respectively was undoubtedly a concession on his part to those who hesitated upon concurring in any measure whatever. So far he justifies the hopes of his friends of the working classes. That the question of redistributing the seats is left untouched may also be against his wishes, and if the bill passes, and fails to effect more than a slight increase in the power of the majority to make themselves heard in the Parliament, we presume that the fault is not his, and will not detract from the popularity which he at present enjoys.

The Secretary of the Navy on Naval Reform.

We are rejoiced to see that the vexed question of the condition of our sailors, both in the navy and the merchant service, has at length been brought before Congress in a letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. GRIMES, one of the Senate Naval Committee.

Mr. WELLES states—what is clear to the whole people, and what has been made forever illustrious in the recent war—that "in courage, endurance, patience, will and obedience," no class of men have ever surpassed the common sailors in our men-of-war. The nation never can forget the heroism and daring at New-Orleans and Mobile and Wilmington, and in hundreds of other terrible encounters, of those brave men, nor the still higher quality shown by many in long, patient, unknown and unrewarded services on the rivers, in the bayous and off the ports of the Southern coast. The American sailor is not surpassed in any navy of the world. And yet, as the Secretary intimates, we all know what the man-of-war's man usually is off duty, and what his unfortunate fate is in old age. On shore we know him for a proverb of extravagance and simplicity, vice and drunkenness—the victim of land-sharks and plucked by all who prey on the unwary; in old age broken down, poor, given to drunken habits and perhaps dying in an almshouse.

As Mr. WELLES states: "Their condition in the merchant service is even worse," and "more deplorable than that of any portion of our countrymen." They live without instruction and deprived of religious education; without stimulus to their ambition, or expectation of promotion, or hope of provision for their old age. They must be, under such neglect, careless, improvident and dissolute. Their condition does, indeed, in the words of the Secretary, "address itself to the considerate, the humane and the patriotic for reformation."

There is no question that we ought to have a class of men in our merchant and naval service better trained and qualified, and with more sobriety and character than we now have. Mr. WELLES, though considering the matter outside of the field of his department, urges on Congress practical methods of relief. He recommends that the usual motives should be applied to the elevation of this class which are to all other classes; that they should have a hope of promotion and a provision, on good conduct, for their old age. For this purpose, he suggests the establishment of a *Sailors' Home* by the United States, where a helpless man-of-war's man, who had good testimonials, could spend his declining years, or that an allowance of retired pay be given to the common sailor who had been twenty years in the service of his country and showed good evidence of intelligence, trustworthiness and sobriety. He would go still further, and educate a better class of men for the service, by opening a "School Ship" in each of the principal sea-ports, to train boys for the navy and the merchant service. Here they could be taught a common school education, the duties of a sailor, and be brought under good moral influences. From them he would take sixty each year, of the best and most intelligent, to transfer to the Naval Academy, to become midshipmen. Those next in proficiency can become warrant-officers, and the third grade can become petty officers, and the remainder, officers. Under this truly democratic system the poorest boy can reach the highest office in the navy by good conduct, and intelligence and energy; all have a hope of promotion and chance of success. They will do their best to advance themselves, and will not at once leave the navy when they have entered, because their hope and ambition will retain them, so that the service will be a continual gainer. They will understand their duties, and in all probability, be a more moral and intelligent and provident class than the old untrained crews.

A better quality of lads and young men will enlist under such a system. Under the old or present system, only about one-fifth enter the navy of all those who have been trained, after all the expense to which Government has been put for their education. Under the law of 1837, the Secretary says, the Government was obliged to educate boys for the naval service without any place or promise of promotion. A few of the brightest of these lads were sometimes advanced to be midshipmen, but meeting the prejudice of class which prevails in the navy, from officers trained in the Naval Academy, they dropped out of the service in disgrace or left in disgust.

"Many of these men," he states, "afterward attained distinction in the merchant service, and others made an honorable record as officers of volunteers during the war." The present system of manning the navy, he considers a practical failure.

His suggestions seem to us to deserve the most serious and earnest consideration on the part of the Naval Committee of the Senate and by Congress generally.

It is a recommendation of the French military system; education and promotion for all who can win it. It will reform the old system utterly. We shall have the older sailors improved by the hopes held out, of shelter, and provision, and pension; and a young class trained under the best system which presents hopes of anything to the industrious and deserving. It will create at once a respectable, intelligent class of common sailors, both for the navy and the merchant service. We trust that Mr. WELLES' plan will in some form be adopted by Congress.

American Taste in Oratory—The Necessity for Criticism.

The *Spectator*, which always judges candidly, even though critically of American matters, has some curious and analytical remarks in a recent number, on "American Bombast." It professes to believe that the flights of oratory mount in the United States in the ratio of the importance of the place or district which the speaker represents; that an orator for a county indulges in but a feeble metaphor; one for a State is more bold in rhetoric, and the Speaker for the Union tears similes to tatters and bursts into the most transcendent and grandiloquent efforts of rhapsody and bombast. With its usual candor, the *Spectator* labors to get at the truth in this gradation of rhetoric, and suggests that with common minds of dull fancy, the idea of the Union becomes a kind of a religion, embracing their highest ideals of humanity and their hopes for the future of mankind, to a degree which the European mind cannot fathom, and that under this inspiration they attempt more in rhetoric than they have the imagination to sustain, and so rise into "Pogram" bursts of oratory, and "taunt the British lion" and let "the eagles fly over the continent" with the star-spangled banner in their bills, and talk of their "home in the bright setting sun," and indulge in all that species of rhetoric which DICKENS has so inimitably caricatured. The English journal very philosophically considers the sentiment of all this respectable, but the taste execrable.

It will be a little difficult to explain these features of our national rhetoric to a foreign critic. In the first place, there is a great deal of humbug in all oratory, which people accept as a necessary evil on a public occasion, and which ought not to be reported at all. Let the *Spectator*, for instance, suppose our short-hand reporters present at every Lord Mayor's dinner or small hustings, and giving word for word what was uttered on these occasions, what a flux of nonsense, bombast and stupidity would gush out before the world! We do not believe anybody here accepts these windy outbursts, which are reported from one end of the Union to the other, as eloquence. They are cheered, perhaps, as an audience will always cheer anything *outré*, and laughed at, and borne with as a part of the necessary conventionality and humbug of public life; but they produce no effect, and are not held by any mortal, as even respectable oratory.

The grand difference between a society like ours and the English, is that in a Democracy every one "has his say," and his sayings are reported as much as Mr. GLADSTONE's or Earl RUSSELL's are in England, so that to foreign ears the "blatterers" of the Union seem to fill the journals with their frothy and boastful utterances.

Then, a body coming from the people directly, like, for instance, our House of Representatives, must contain many men of very shrewd sense and great capacity for administration and legislation, and yet with no culture, so that their speeches reflect the taste and the general education of their constituents. No doubt, too, some of our public men in Congress of higher education are lowered in the style of their oratory by the presence of so many of the class spoken of above, and by the supposed taste of their constituencies, and therefore give us bombast on the glories of the Union and similar topics, which they afterward secretly laugh at. It is certainly to be lamented that the critical class of the country, which is a large and influential one, has not a more public voice, so as to correct these vices of American rhetoric, which in private they laugh at and travesty.

There was, it must be admitted, before the war a steady decline in the taste and simplicity of our national rhetoric and our public documents and official papers. The degradation of the national conscience under slavery and the Northern Democracy may, perhaps, find a fitting measure by comparing the rhetoric of FRANKLIN, JAY and HAMILTON with that of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. A generation since listened to the simple and massive eloquence of WEBSTER, and the warm and impassioned tones and thoughts of Clay—neither of whom ever condescended to bombast—CALHOUN (evil as his influence was) was severely cold in his oratory, and compelled attention by his logic, though often repetitious in his statements. Our great pulpit orators were equally severe and simple. But gradually—at least in the Forum—the standard of eloquence has fallen. Bombast has inflated it; grandiloquent and exaggerated statements are continually indulged in, and flights of bad rhetoric in the purest "Pogram" style are constantly taken.

The vicious "lecture-style" in continual use throughout the lyceums of the rural districts, is one cause of this; a style which produces its effect by epigrammatic turns and exaggerated assertions and grandiloquent bursts of cheap rhetoric, or among many of the "Reformers" by most extreme and unreasonable denunciation; so that many public speakers lose sight of, and taste for the simply told truth.

Four years of grand action have just passed, when talk was nothing. The great "silent men" led us, and the blatterers remained still. There were no speeches from GRANT and SHERMAN and FARRAGUT and THOMAS. The day of rhetoric was over. Even Mr. LINCOLN, though essentially a public speaker, was most idiomatically simple in his oratory. For four years the National peacock ceased to scream, and we had a cessation (for which we cannot be too thankful) from bad rhetoric and strained hyperboles.

But now a new day has begun—of speech, and unfortunately with no orators of the true and simple kind. In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER, who leads in rhetoric, is strained, artificial and pedantic to a nauseous degree; he has no conception of nature or simplicity. Beside him, there are several most impressive and effective speakers, with a power of simple statement, but not oratory.

In the House, so far as the outside public can judge, there are many effective debaters and good stump speakers and blowers of bombast, but few genuinely eloquent men. Gen. BANKS' speech, on the Paris Exposition, was pronounced the great speech of the session, and yet it was conspicuous for the most vitiated traits of American oratory. Outside of Congress, we have no simple and great orators. The same lack, however, appears to afflict Great Britain at this period.

In the United States, nothing but a severe criticism in our public journals can elevate the national taste in this important matter, and we trust that it will be impartially and vigorously exercised.

STORMY MARCH.—We do not remember for many years a March so blustering, cold and uncomfortable generally as that which passed into eternity last night. The fairest, loveliest day of its thirty-one was Good Friday, the solemn anniversary of the grandest event that has marked the course of time. It was a day of calm and serene beauty, of sweet Spring breezes, of brilliant sunlight, and the mild influences of a bright full moon—a moon which typically portrayed the awful darkness that upon this sacred day, more than eighteen centuries ago, fell like a pall upon the world. The eclipse—a grand and impressive phenomenon, too often made the subject of small jokes and inane twaddle by feeble-minded scribblers—added impressive awe to the day itself. True, an eclipse is a natural and inevitable event; an event occurring at stated intervals, with as much certainty as the promised seed-time and harvest; but that the gloom which fell upon Calvary should be typified upon that particular day, is an occurrence that will not be duplicated in thousands of years. Between two days of wind and rain, bleak and most intolerable, fell this Friday, as grandly bright and quiet, as peaceful and calm as ever a day that marked paradise.

But yesterday April trod upon the retreating footsteps of March; the soft Spring rain beat its *reveillé* upon the warming earth, and summoned the dormant crocus and violet to renewed life; the sorrowful twigs of the willow, sighing in the May-like breezes, thrust out their green germs; the dank mold heaved beneath the up-thrusting lances of bursting bulbs; the hitherto dull gray sky put on a warmer tint, and as the glowing sun went down, became all radiant wfth premonitions of glorious Summer.

Let us be thankful that Stormy March has passed away, and that laughing and tearful April rules the rolling year; that the "time of the singing of birds has come;" that not only the sweet influences of Nature are working joy and benefit to us, but that the dark night of disunion and war and blood and mourning goes away with this opening Spring, and that the ever welcome blessings of a new year may be more than ever welcome by insuring the fought-for, prayed-for, longed-for era of our beloved country's complete restoration to peace and union now and forevermore.

Subtle Poisons.

Our Board of Health have gone energetically to work to abate nuisances which are obvious to the senses of all—fat boilers, butchers, rag-dealers, owners of tenement-houses, market hucksters are such conspicuous objects that everybody can detect and publish them. We are in a fair way of having such evils exterminated; but there are certain secret transactions which, being unknown to the public, are not so easily reached, and they are often quite as obnoxious to health as the more prominent nuisances. It is a question how far the Board of Health can interfere with private business. The Police can take cognizance of anything subversive of public morals, but it is difficult to get at the facts of a business which destroys the body. We will mention a few trades which seem to need investigation, and if everything is found to be right, no one will be harmed; if, on the other hand, great evils are detected, perhaps public sentiment, if nothing else, will abate them.

Take the manufacture of matches in the City How many children are employed in such establishments? How long do the operatives remain there before they are attacked by the fearful fumes of the phosphorus and perhaps compelled to have a jaw amputated? Does any one control the ventilation of these establishments? Are there laws by which the proprietors are held to strict account, as is the case on the Continent of Europe?

The number of cases of poisoning from phosphorus, treated in our hospitals, could easily be ascertained and the cause investigated by the inspectors. The number of children employed in making matches is very large, and every consideration of humanity demands that they should be protected.

Are quicksilver mirrors manufactured in the City? If so, how well are the workmen protected from the poisonous fumes of the mercury?

Arsenic is extensively employed in the arts, not so much in Europe, where its use is prohibited, as it is in this country. The use of Scheele's and Brunswick green in the manufacture of wall paper is very common in our City. It can sometimes be seen on the ground before the door strewn from some broken packages. Our chemists have examined samples of green paper and have found arsenic in all of them. Here is a manufacture which is not simply dangerous to the workmen, but certain to bring long and painful illness and an early death into many a household. No one should ever adopt a green wall paper until absolutely certain that it contains no arsenic, and the use of arsenic should be prohibited under the severest penalties.

It is not alone in the colored papers that we are to be upon our guard, for arsenic imparts a fine enamal and gloss to cards and paper collars, and it is well to know the character and reputation of the dealers before you venture to put a ring of active poison around your neck. If no arsenic is employed, white lead certainly is, and the choice between these two poisons when they are to be worn next to the person, is not very great. Where are arsenic and lead papers manufactured, and who looks after the health of the workmen?

We have no desire to do injustice to any of our honest and conscientious manufacturers of this class of article, but only that the dishonest and unprincipled shall meet with swift judgment. We do not care to frighten our readers by suggesting any other articles which are open to suspicion. Our object is to put the Board of Health on the track of the right parties, feeling sure that it has the legal authority and the scientific knowledge requisite to bring some of them to a more careful regard for the lives and health of their workmen and patrons.

Easter Concert.

IRVING HALL.—An interesting sacred concert takes place here to-night (Easter Sunday) under the direction of Mr. H. DRAPER. The artists are Mlles. OCTAVIE GOMIEN, LIZZIE LEONTE and STELLA BONHEUR, Messrs. CASTLE and FARLEY, CHARLES TEMPLAR and HAROLD MONTROSE; will full chorus and complete orchestra. Several novelties will be given; such, for instance, as ROSSINI's "Carita," for four *prime donne*; OWEN's Ave Maria, COSTA's quartette, and a new chorus by GOUNOD.

FROM EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

American Topics in Europe—Silence on the Mexican Question—Eloquent Speech of M. Jules Favre—The Great Exhibition—Victor Hugo's New Work—The Emperor's Life of Cæsar.

PARIS, Friday, March 16, 1866.

The European papers contain long accounts of the important political events transpiring at Washington, but as that appears to be the only place at which the events of the moment possess any special interest, it is not astonishing that the public curiosity should be excited thereby. Opinions are naturally divided as to the merits of the division between the President and the radical party; but these opinions are based on such an imperfect knowledge of the question as to render them in general not worth quoting. It is in fact rather as an exhibition of the working of our political system and as an exhibition of national manners and customs that the events of the present moment are attracting attention from this side. Such events would signify here revolution and bloodshed, and for the few persons who still harbor the idea that a republican is a weak form of government, these events must awaken disagreeable reflections. They must have arrived at the idea both here and in England, that for a mob the American is a most intelligent and well behaved one.

The people of the United States have therefore the right to be proud of the example of political civilization they are now showing the world, and of the fact that although they started last they are now in the lead in the exercise of that kind of civilization which gives the greatest good to the greatest number.

Silence reigns for the moment on the Mexican question, but the public are none the less anxious to see the official announcement made which is to fix the term of the occupation. The documents to that effect it is said will soon be to hand.

M. JULES FAVRE favored us again yesterday with one of those master-pieces of oratory and of irresistible argument with which he is in the habit of favoring us on all the great questions that come up in the *Corps Legislatif*. Yesterday the subject was an amendment to the address asking for more internal liberty; liberty of the press, of speech, and of public meetings. He attacked the Government without gloves, and of course was often interrupted and called to order, but he managed by much maneuvering to say what he had to say, and of course threw the house into great confusion.

A singular financial result has been worked out in regard to the Great Exhibition of next year. Like all State budgets, this one was prepared in an equilibrium, but, unlike other budgets, this one is going to overbalance on the side of receipts. Thus the concession of restaurants and other enterprises of private speculation have attained the treble of what was put down in the budget of receipts, and this exhibition will prove to be what neither of the London or Paris Exhibitions were—a moneyed as well as an industrial and artistic success. There appears to be no doubt but that the vast building will be finished in time.

The Fine Arts Exhibition which is to take place in 1867 in connection with the great Industrial Exhibition, will be made up, so far as regards works of art produced in France, of works executed since the close of the previous Universal French Exhibition in 1855. The annual exhibition of French art will take place as usual in the Palace of Industry, and of course disconnected from the Great Exhibition.

The literary event of the moment in the appearance of the new romance of M. VICTOR HUGO, entitled *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*—a work which is said to equal his best. M. HUGO has thus made three great efforts in three different styles; *Notre Dame de Paris* talked learnedly of the church and of archeology; *Les Miserables* was an exposition and a criticism of the miseries of social life, while the last work, with a title as difficult to put into English as *Les Miserables*, treats of the beauties, grandeurs and horrors of the sea, and of the toils and trials of those who live on it and by it. Before the work appeared in book form two directors of literary journals offered respectively $80,000 and $100,000 for the work, with the privilege of publishing it exclusively in chapters in their columns. But the author did not choose to publish the work in this form, and it is probable, also, that he will realize as much or more by its publication in the form decided on. The last work by the same author, *Les Chansons des Rues et des Bois*, has not had a very marked success, and it is thought even that the publishers, who paid a large price for it, have lost money.

The Emperor's second volume of the *Life of Cæsar* which promises to be more interesting than the first volume, on account of the character of the events related therein, has been arrested for a few weeks, in order to verify a certain point of history. The proof-sheets of two-thirds of the volume have been read, but as the Emperor makes an enormous number of corrections, the delay in the issue of this volume may run into the Summer months.

Works are announced also from the pens of Messrs. GUIZOT, THIERS and MICHELET, of the French Academy, and as for the anxiously looked for volume of M. RENAN, "The Apostles," the manuscript is being revised and will soon be in the printer's hands.

Mr. BUFFUM, of the New-York *Herald*, has just sent home from here for publication the manuscript of a book to be called *Des Chiffons*; sketches of things, scenes, life, society and manners in Paris and other parts of Europe.

MALAKOFF.

LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND.

Swiss Sympathy with the United States—A Popular Subscription for the Emancipated Slaves—A Swiss History of the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MONTREUX, Switzerland, March 14, 1866.

During the late war in the United States, there was in Europe but one country, whose people and government were both in full sympathy with the North, and that country was Switzerland. Foremost in the manifestation of this sympathy was the beautiful Canton de Vaud. You can well imagine how happy I feel to be again in this, my native country, and meeting everywhere hearts full of love and good wishes for a cause which has become very dear to me during my long stay in America, the abolition of Slavery.

Three or four years before the war begun, Rev. Mr. BECHET, now pastor of the National Church in this place, founded a society for the liberation of slaves in the United States. The contribution was *one cent a week*; this was really an affair of the people. In a few years the collection amounted to some *ninety thousand francs*. At the end of the war the society had still on hand about fifty thousand francs, which were applied for the relief of the freedmen through sundry American societies.

Slavery having been abolished, the society of course terminated. But lately a new one has been formed to help the liberated slaves. The Central Committee is in Lausanne, and every village in the Canton has one or more collectors. This part of Switzerland has very little industry and commerce, so the contributions cannot be expected to be very large; they will, however, be very numerous and accompanied by many prayers and good wishes for the poor black in America.

Rev. Mr. BECHET is of course a member of this new committee. Among its members I notice the Rev. J. F. ASTIE, who resided over four years in New-York, as pastor of the French Evangelical Church; Mr. L. DE COPPET, well known in Wall-street; Lieut.-Col. LECOMTE, who visited twice the United States during the war, and Mr. S. BOICEAU, formerly in the dry goods trade in New-York. That committee called a meeting of the friends of the freedmen in a large church in Lausanne. It was very fully attended and very enthusiastic. Excellent speeches were made, the best of which was Col. LECOMTE's. He spoke of what he saw of the negroes as soldiers, and said that he had no doubt that in other spheres they would succeed as well if properly tried.

But this is not all Canton de Vaud has been doing in favor of the good cause. Its newspapers and periodicals have spread light on the subject beyond its limited territory. (Its population is a little over two hundred thousand.) And lately there has appeared a work of very great importance. It is a *History of the Republic of the United States, from the Establishment of the First Colonies to the Election of President Lincoln.* (1620 to 1860.) By J. F. ASTIE: in two 8vo. volumes of nearly 600 pages each. It is published in Paris, but its author is professor in the theological academy of the free church in Canton de Vaud.

This is a standard work of great value, and which will do a great deal to show what the United States realty are. You meet occasionally people on the continent who know a little about the commerce and the population of the States, and lately many have learned something of their military powers; but as a whole they are very ignorant, particularly in France, on the subjects of politics, slavery and religion. These—particularly the two last ones, are fully and admirably treated in this work. Mr. ASTIE takes the Puritans at their first troubles in England, following them in all their sufferings to Holland, and their landing on Plymouth Rock. The establishment, difficulties an progress of each colony is faithfully narrated. During his residence in America the author has ransacked the libraries of New England, so that his work is most complete and very valuable. Though written with great impartiality you cannot but feel that Mr. ASTIE is strongly opposed to slavery, that he is in full communion with the theological views of JONATHAN EDWARDS, and that he is a great admirer of ROGER WILLIAMS as the founder of true religious liberty.

The preface of this work is written by that celebrated author and great friend of the United States, Mr. ED. LABOULAYE, of the French Institute. I wish you could publish the whole of its fifteen pages. At any rate, I hope you will find room for the few following extracts:

"The events which for the last four years have transpired on the other side of the Atlantic have awakened to a very high degree the attention of Europe. On one side, the dearth of cotton has made us feel how much we were interested in the prosperity of the United States; on the other side, this civil war, so energetically carried on on both sides, has placed us face to face with a great people, as bold on the battle-field as inexhaustible in resources. Without being a prophet, it is easy to foresee that in the approaching century North America is called upon to play a very important part, and that henceforward Europe will possess no more the monopoly of either power or civilization. The time is, therefore, a favorable one to study the history of that people, whose growth is almost miraculous. * * * * *

Two and a half centuries have been sufficient to transform America, and make of an immense forest the seat of the greatest Republic and of the most powerful democracy which the world has ever seen. It is a splendid subject indeed, and well worthy of a man of talent. * * * * *

Mr. ASTIE has not proposed to himself to write the annals of the United States day by day; such a book would have little attraction for the Europ an reader. What he has attempted to show the world is this: that the same idea, the same power, drove the emigrants of the seventeenth century on Plymouth Rock, and sustained the insurgents of the eighteenth century against the arrogance of the English, and covered America with independent municipalities and free governments. That idea, that power, is the religion of the Gospel under its most austere form—Puritanism. Just as Athens represents art and poetry, Rome the spirit of conquest and government, so does America represent the full blooming of Protestantism. A republican church has given birth to a society which resembles it. In America, liberty springs forth from religion; it is for that reason, undoubtedly, that it has resisted so many storms; while in France, liberty, the daughter of revolution, was almost invariably lost by its own excesses. In America liberty creates institutions, with us it destroys them."

Here a few splendid pages on the liberty of the press and against administrative centralization, from which it is almost impossible to make extracts without doing injustice to the writer. I will translate only a few lines more of the closing paragraph.

"It is easy to perceive the great interest Mr. ASTIE's book offers. It will not only instruct those who wish to know the history of the United States. The aim of the author is higher. He selected that subject less for the Americans themselves than for their religion. It is the history of a belief he wanted to make; it is a monument erected to Protestantism, and, better still, to the Gospel. * * * * Liberty has a bad name in some conntries of Europe; it is known only by the ruins it made, by the outrages it has engendered; but those outrages, those mistakes, those crimes even, are they to be charged to liberty or the men who have used that sacred name to dishonor it? The example of America is there to give us quite another idea of liberty, and to teach us to respect and to love it. * * * * Let us recognize the tree by its fruits; let us understand that religious, political, social and individual liberty is the daughter of Christianism; instead of cursing and insulting her let us try to become acquainted with her, and perhaps in seeing her divine beauty so near, we shall have her in the end and take her as a bride. We shall give her a place near our hearth, and shall devote our whole life to her. It is what America has done, and she has found happiness in that union. Let us follow that example. May one faith and one love carry the civilization of both the Old and New World to the same future of peace, good will and prosperity."

To conclude this subject I would say that I wish a good translation of that history may soon be published in the United States.

M. J. P.

FOREIGN PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

A correspondent of the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, sends to that journal the following very remarkable coincidence of dates, which may perhaps interest those who take note of such things:

LOUIS PHILIPPE ascended the Throne in			LOUIS NAPOLEON proclaimed Emperor in		
1830	1830	1830	1852	1852	1852
Date of his birth	Birth of Queen	Marriage	Date of his birth	Birth of Empress	Marriage
1 7 7 3	1 7 8 2	1 8 0 9	1 8 0 8	1 8 2 6	1 8 5 3
1848	1848	1848	1869	1869	1869
In which year he abdicated.			In which year —?		

The death of LOUIS BOURIER at Nieuel-le-Dolent (Vendée) is announced at the age of 106 years. During the wars of the Republic he had served in the army for several years. He afterwards married and had seventeen children. He retained his intellectual faculties to the last, and was remarkable for the accuracy of his memory.

The *Gazzetta di Milano* publishes the following from its correspondent at Florence: "MAZZINI's election is likely to raise a tempest. I know that it has been the subject of a conversation between Baron DE MALARET and LA MARMORA. You know that the celebrated agitator was condemned, not only by the subalpine tribunals, but that he lies under a capital sentence for complicity in one of the attempts made on the life of the French Emperor, that of RUDIO, I think. Now, by a law which was imposed by France on most of the European Governments, after the affair of the Orsini bombs, Mazzini is still liable here to the penalty of that sentence, and Baron de Malaret has signified to our Minister of Foreign Affairs that public opinion in France would not quietly indorse a rehabilitation of Mazzini, which would have the appearance of an insult to the Emperor. Baron Ricasoli met with similar opposition when he resolved to amnesty Mazzini.

M. Prevost Paradol, of whom there is so much talk in Paris just now, is well known for his love of horsemanship, as well as his little regard for the present dynasty. A curious circumstance happened to him a few years since. Being unable to keep a stable of his own, he had hired a horse from a dealer. It was a strong, spirited animal, and off he galloped on it to the Bois. There he fell in with the Prince Imperial, attended by a small escort of dragoons. Just then the bugler blew a call, and at the sound M. Prevost Paradol's horse pricked up its ears and suddenly joined the troop. In spite of all his efforts to prevent it, the young journalist was carried along with the escort, and had to ride into the courtyard of the Tuileries in attendance on the Prince. It turned out that he was mounted on an old cavalry horse.

The original manuscript of Humboldt's *Cosmos* in five thick quarto volumes, was written from Humboldt's almost illegible notes by Prof. Buschmann, and afterward received a great many additions from Humboldt's own hand in the form of interlineations and marginal notes. After Humboldt's death, the manuscript became the property of Prof. Buschmann, who has lately presented it to the Emperor Napoleon. That so valuable a relic of the most celebrated Prussian *savant* of modern times should be allowed to leave Berlin has naturally excited a good deal of unfavorable comment, the more so as Prof. Buschmann is not only a member of the Academy of Berlin, but also one of the librarians of the Royal Library. The Emperor has presented the manuscript in question to the Imperial Library. Prof. Buschmann has lately been made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

When one of the old St. James'-street Clubs, says a writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, wished to get rid of a member, they met, broke up the club, and immediately reconstituted it without him. A proprietary club in Lincoln's-inn-fields, wishing to get rid of the notorious O. P. Clifford, resorted to this expedient. "Very well, gentlemen," was his remark, "you have all retired from the partnership; I am the sole surviving partner, and the house and furniture belong to me." He turned out legally right; and it cost them several thousand pounds to buy him out.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who is said to be in excellent health, will deliver his inaugural address as Rector at Edinburgh University in the course of next month. A bust of the new Rector, just fresh from the studio of Mr. Woolner, will be exhibited at the next exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy.

The Crown Princess of Prussia is expecting her confinement in the course of the Summer. She will reside for some months in the pretty palace of Erdmansdorf, which is situated in the immediate neighborhood of the Giant Mountains in Silesia.

It is said that when Prince Couza and his wife left Bucharest they were, to all appearance, as unconcerned as if they were about to take a holiday trip. Both the Prince and Princess had cigars in their mouths when they entered the carriage.

M. Eloin, who passed through London recently, brought with him and deposited there all the personal jewels, and they are very valuable, of the Empress of Mexico. This is not a good sign.

It is said that the Emperor has not given up his long-cherished idea of having a newspaper of his own, and that *Le National* will make its appearance early in April.

A curious rumor about Prince Napoleon is current in Paris, that he means to go over to the United States and transfer his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

The London *Record* announces the return of Mr. Hemans, son of the poetess, from the communion of the Church of Rome.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing on the 9th, says: "I went yesterday, partly by chance and partly from curiosity, to the Champ de Mars, which is being broken up in every direction for the erection of the immense building necessary for the Universal Exhibition of 1867. It is a curious, a wonderful, a moving sight. Imagine a whole army of workmen. There they are, several thousands of them, grimy, shaggy, in blouses and in tatters, with pickax, mattock, ax, wheelbarrow, cart and wagon, making excavations, filling up hollows, heaping up mountains, erecting whole forests of beams and framework. You might fancy they were building the Tower of Babel or the Pyramids, or the foundations of several cathedrals. It is an ant-hill, a gigantic human ant-hill. I know only two undertakings presenting as much interest—Mont Cenis and the Suez Canal. The Parisians flock in large numbers to the works. It was fine yesterday, and about two thousand were there.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has asked for the abolition of the army. The motion was warmly supported by M. Lehardy de Beaulieu. "The neutrality of Belgium," he said, "is guaranteed by treaties; if those are respected the army is unnecessary; if not, the troops are equally useless, as Belgium is incapable of resisting the armies of the Great Powers. The only appreciable effect the army has is to take ten thousand young men every year from their occupations, and to increase the national debt."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* has the following: "According to information which we receive with all confidence, a draft of a concordat between the Holy See and Mexico was prepared some weeks since at Rome and forwarded to Mexico. The bases are said to have been agreed to by the Emperor Maximilian and his council, and the negotiation in it may be considered as terminated to the satisfaction of both parties."

At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, some special information was furnished relative to the new volcanic island in the Achipelago. It has been already christened King George's Island. The adjoining island of Nea Cammeni is in a state of great physical agitation, shocks of earthquake constantly occurring, and many large fissures being formed.

The emigration from Germany to North America is daily assuming greater proportions. Up to the end of May 10,000 persons have already engaged to leave via. Hamburg and Bremen. The emigrants are nearly all Northerners and Protestants, whereas ten years ago the vast majority consisted of Southerners, many of them Roman Catholics.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops says the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, "continues its regular course. The *Intrépide* transport, fitted up to accommodate two regiments together, is to bring back to France the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first infantry in the course of next month."

A new bridge over the Seine, to be called the Pont de Montezuma, will, it is said, be shortly commenced, to connect the Boulevard St. Germain with the Place de la Bastille, by crossing the two arms of the river across the eastern end of the Ile St. Louis.

The Tycoon has sent seven young Japanese to Russia, to learn the language and to study naval and military science.

A New Anæsthetic Process.—A new process for producing what is technically called "local anæsthesia," but which we know by the humbler and less jaw-breaking name of "a deadened sensation," has been discovered and brought into practice by Dr. Richardson. It consists in directing on the part of the body to be operated upon perfectly pure ether in the form of infinitely minute subdivision of fine spray. The instrument invented by Dr. Richardson for this purpose consists of a dispersion tube connected with a small hand bellows, and fixed in a bottle of ether. When the bellows are brought into action the ether is delivered from a capillary jet, and is directed to the body at a distance of from half an inch to an inch and a half. In a very brief period, varying according to the circulatory power of the patient from five to fifty seconds, the portion of the body under the influence of the ether spray becomes of snowy whiteness, and absolutely insensible to pain. The skin may now be divided, and the ether being directed into the wound, deeper incisions may be carried on. In a case of disease affecting the thigh in a patient at the great Northern Hospital, Mr. W. Adams, one of the surgeons to the hospital, made an incision five inches long and one inch and a half deep, after Dr. Richardson had thus rendered the parts insensible, and the patient was not even conscious that the knife had been used. Up to the present time, we are informed, Dr. Richardson has applied the local anæsthetic in more than fifty operations, and in all with perfect success. The process has also been adopted with equal success by other practitioners. As yet it has been used only in minor operations, but the author of the plan is of opinion that with a larger and improved apparatus he can make it applicable for capital operations. The principle of the process consists in a combination of a mode of producing sudden and extreme cold by and in combination with an anæsthetic fluid, viz.: ether. The extreme cold causes the superficial numbness of the skin, but when the skin is divided the ether exerts its own direct action on the nerves, combined with the action of cold; hence the deep insensibility that results. After the application, the parts quickly recover their sensibility and heal well. The advantages of this method are its great simplicity of application, its rapidity of action, its absolute safety, and its powers as an anæsthetic. The process does not interfere in the least degree with the consciousness, and a very little practice with it makes every surgeon master of the necessary details for its successful employment. The number of deaths that have recently occurred from chloroform have made professional men peculiarly anxious in respect to its use in small operations; while at the same time they have been desirous of operating without, in every case, the production of pain from the knife. Dr. Richardson's discovery is received, therefore, by the profession with a degree of enthusiasm which has probably only once been expressed since the news first came from America of the discovery of general anæsthesia by the inhalation of vapor. We mean when Professor, now Sir James, Simpson, announced the discovery of chloroform as the substitute for ether.—*London Star.*

Correction.—In San Francisco dispatch of 30th, printed yesterday, the shipment of treasure is enormously overstated. The true figures should be $439,334 88, of which $309,459 49 were for New-York. The blunder was occasioned by the fact that the cents were mentioned, a very unusual occurrence, and they being transmitted in figures, a wrong pointing was made somewhere on the route, as well as by the copyists here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, March 31.

EXEQUATORS REVOKED.

The President of the United States has deemed it advisable that Claudius Edward Habicht, Consul for Sweden and Norway at New-York, and S. M. Srenson, Consul for the same Government at New-Orleans should no longer be permitted to continue in the exercise of their offices; and therefore has wholly revoked their exequators, declaring them void.

CIRCULARS FOR THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Brig.-Gen. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia, has promulgated a circular, stating that by the successful operation of the employment offices in this city and Alexandria, and branch offices, sustained by benevolent associations in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other Northern cities, employment at good wages has been found, sufficient for all the able-bodied freed people who are without work, and for all who are working for wages inadequate to the support of their families. By this and similar means, the Assistant Commissioner is prepared to provide for all colored orphan children. The aged and infirm, and those permanently disabled, will be furnished with comfortable houses at Freedmen's Village, Arlington, and at the Soldiers' Rest, in Virginia. There being therefore no longer any need of issuing Government supplies to the freed people of this District by this Bureau, all such issues will cease on the 10th of April next. Thereafter Government relief to the freed people will be afforded only in the manner above indicated. The soup-houses will be closed, and the distribution of wood and clothing will be discontinued. It is believed that this measure, which may seem harsh or unkind, and may even result in some suffering in a limited number of cases, will be of great and permanent benefit to all the colored population of the District.

PARDON OF CRIMINALS.

Three criminals were pardoned by the Executive to-day. Jesse Simms, convicted on three indictments for smuggling in the United States District Court of the State of Michigan and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 on each indictment, and to be imprisoned until said fine should be paid. Simms has been in confinement since June, 1865. Albert T. Gilman and Charles H. Gilman, convicted in the United States District Court of Massachusetts, on the charge of passing counterfeit fractional currency, and sentenced each to three years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1. They have been confined since March, 1865.

FREEDMEN AND REFUGEES RELIEVED.

Official reports received by the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, from the State of Arkansas, for the month of February, say that rations were issued to 4,501 refugees in February, against 2,310 in the preceding month, and that rations were issued to 567 freedmen, against 547 in the month of February. The number of destitute refugees who have been supplied from the Government stores has increased, as anticipated, nearly one hundred per cent. since the month of January. It is anticipated that the issues for March will befully as great as those in February, but that they will be somewhat reduced in April and May, and discontinued in June, except perhaps to the few who are entirely unable to work. No issues are now being made to freedmen, except such as are wholly unable to labor and who have no one to depend upon to supply their wants. It is stated that thus far all efforts to induce the civil authorities of a single county to make an attempt to provide for their own poor, whether white or black, have failed. Some assert their inability to do so at present, and others appear to be indifferent to the matter.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has just issued the following circulars:

Flasks and patterns, either of wood or iron, whether made by foundry men or purchased of parties whose business it is to make them, which have a commercial value and a common or general use, are liable to duty as manufactures, and must be returned for taxation.

When foundrymen manufacture flasks and patterns for their own use, which are of such a character that they can only be used for the particular purpose for which they were designed, and which have no commercial value, such flasks and patterns are not to be returned for taxation. Any ruling or decision of this office inconsistent with the above is hereby revoked.

Under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, contained in his circulars dated June 21 and September 14, 1865, relating to articles manufactured in the States lately in insurrection, permission was given by this office to rework mouldy, fluky and otherwise damaged tobacco, without the payment of current rates of duty upon tobacco newly manufactured.

In a circular dated February 2, 1866, the Secretary directs that on and after the first day of March, 1866, all privileges granted by former regulations inconsistent with the general provisions of this law shall be and are revoked.

The privilege of reworking or remanufacturing such old and damaged tobacco, I am satisfied, is inconsistent with the general provisions of the law and open to great abuse. It operates largely to the prejudice of manufacturers of fresh tobacco, and deprives the Government of a large amount of revenue while the occasion of the privilege no longer exists.

In compliance, therefore, with the recent instructions of the Secretary, the permission heretofore granted to rework or remanufacture tobacco, with the payment of duties only upon the increased weight, is hereby withdrawn, and after the 15th day of April, 1866, it will be required that all manufactured tobacco and snuff made wholly or in part from old Cavendish plug, twist or other kinds, which may or may not have previously paid a tax, shall be inspected and branded as new tobacco, and liable to the same rates of duty as like descriptions of tobacco made from new material, or from the material leaf. The special attention of all assessors, collectors and inspectors of tobacco is called to this subject, and a rigid enforcement of this circular is hereby enjoined.

AN INDIAN TREATY.

The President has proclaimed the treaty made with the head men and chiefs of the Blackfeet band of Dakota or Sioux Indians. It is similar to the treaties recently made with two other bands of the same Indians, by which they pledge themselves not only to preserve towards the United States peace, but to withdraw from the overland routes. In consideration of these stipulations, they are to receive $7,000 per annum for twenty years.

FOREIGN CONSUL.

The President has recognized Gerhard Jansen as Consul of Oldenburg at New-York.

President Lincoln and the Radicals—A Statement from Ward H. Lamon.

Washington, D. C., Feb'26, 1866.

Mr. President: Among the numerous allegations made against you by the ultra Abolitionists, I hear none repeated as often as this: That you have deserted the principles upon which you were elected, and turned aside from the path in which your lamented predecessor would have walked if he had lived. It seems to be believed by some that Mr. Lincoln could have been used by the Radicals for all their purposes, including the destruction of the Government, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the indefinite postponement of union and harmony among the States.

I need not say to you or to any well-informed man that the masses of that powerful party which supported Mr. Lincoln and you in the canvass of 1864, were sincerely attached to the Union and devoted believers in the Constitution.

They everywhere asserted that the object of the war was to reëstablish the Union with the least possible delay; and one of the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention pledged you both to restore the paramount authority of the Constitution in all the States.

It is true that the party included some malignants who hated the Union, and tried to destroy it before the war began, and their pretended love of the Union during the war was more than suspected to be insincere and hypocritical. But they kept prudently silent. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was to the best of my knowledge, the only leading man in the party shameless and impudent enough to avow his hostility to the Union. He was not the exponent of our views, and he represented not even a fractional part of the honest millions who cast their votes, spent their money, and shed their blood to bring back the Government of their fathers.

All this you know. I write now to tell you what I know concerning the personal sentiments of Mr. Lincoln himself, and I claim now to be the same kind of a Republican as I was when I voted for him at his first and second election. I was his partner in the practice of the law for a number of years. I came here with him as his special friend, and was Marshal of this District during the whole of his Administration. Down to the day of his death I was in the most confidential and intimate relations with him. I knew him as well as one man can be known to another. I had many and free conversations with him on this very subject of restoration. I was made entirely certain, by his own repeated declarations to me, that he would exert all his authority, power, and influence to bring about an immediate reconciliation between the two sections of the country. As far as depended upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time. All the energies of his nature were given to a "vigorous prosecution of the war" while the rebellion lasted; but he was equally determined upon a "vigorous prosecution of peace" as soon as armed hostility should be ended. He knew the base designs of the Radicals to keep up the strife for their own advantage, and he was determined to thwart them, as he himself told me very often. If any corroboration of this statement is needed it may be found in the fact that the ultra-Abolitionists had actually begun the outcry against him before his death, and the moderate men everywhere, North and South, sincerely mourned his fall as a calamity which deprived them of their best friend. If that inscrutable Providence, whose ways are past finding out, had permitted his life to continue until this time, there can be no doubt that the Northern disunionists would now be as loud in their denunciations of his policy as they are of yours. Mr. Stevens' demand for the head of "that man at the other end of the avenue" would not have been one whit less ferocious.

Of course, he could not and did not anticipate the precise shape of the measures which the Radicals might adopt to prevent reconstruction. The "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," which recently met its death at your hands, was not born in his life-time. But I pronounce it a foul slander upon his memory to assert that he would have signed a bill so palpably in conflict with the Constitution, and so plainly intended to promote the one bad purpose of perpetual disunion.

I did love Mr. Lincoln with a sincere and faithful affection, and my reverence for his memory is intensified by the horrible circumstances in which his high career was closed. Now that death has disarmed him of the power to defend himself, his true friends should stand forth to vindicate his good name. If there be any insult upon his reputation which they should resent more indignantly than another, it is the assertion that he would have been the tool and instrument in the hands of such men as those who now lead the heartless and unprincipled contest against you.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WARD H. LAMON.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Christian Union Emeute—An Explanation by Dr. Armitage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of Mr. Kimball, in your issue of this morning, seems to call for a few words in reply, that my position in the matter of Christian Union may be properly understood. The Union Association was originated for the purpose of uniting Christians of different denominations, and Mr. Kimball pressed me most importunately to identify myself with the movement. While admiring the object it professed to have in view, I have never believed that the course pursued in behalf of it could succeed. But Mr. Kimball pressed the matter with a pertinacity of the most determined character, and finally insisted that I should appear before the society, and frankly present my objections to its course; giving as a reason that Christians never could come to real unity till they met for a kind and free expression of their different views. After, at least a half a dozen interviews, all to this purport, I reluctantly consented, *on his official invitation*, to address the society, and did so address it in Dr. Vermilye's church. In that address I made no attack on anybody, but I did reply to several allegations made there and then by Dr. Vermilye and another gentleman, to the effect that the Baptists were the principal cause of divisions in the church of God; that they were "bigoted," "exclusive," "arrogant," "disrespectful toward other denominations," &c. The spirit manifested by these gentlemen only served to confirm my conviction that the whole movement was impracticable, if not harmful. I paid no further attention to the association, except to read the reports of its doings in your own and other papers. Its meetings were frequent, and at each of them the same spirit and line of remark were indulged toward the Baptists and Episcopalians, till I became pretty well persuaded that the whole movement was a masked battery against these bodies of Christians. For instance, a meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, in which Dr. Vermilye and others went so far in severe denunciation, that the *Herald* administered an editorial rebuke in connection with its report of the meeting.

Subsequently, and only two months ago, another meeting was held in Brooklyn, in an Episcopal Church, where Dr. Vermilye outdid himself in assailing the Baptist denomination, "condemning the system," as he expresses it, "and holding it up to strong reprobation." His conduct on that occasion was so violent, that Mr. Kimball himself (as he informs me,) remonstrated with him, but Dr. Vermilye insisted that he would declaim "against the enormous wrong." Things were in this state when Mr. Kimball called upon me to know whether or not the Christian Union Association could have the use of the church edifice where I preach, for another meeting. I told him promptly and peremptorily that they could not; and gave the course of Dr. Vermilye as the reason. I told him that we Baptists felt outraged in that we were made a target for constant assault upon our principles and practices in our absence, and where we had no means of defence; but if Dr. Vermilye would come to my pulpit and deliver a sermon or discoure on Baptist exclusiveness, proved on Bible grounds, they could hold the meeting there. He asked me to write out the proposition, I did so, and he took it to Dr. Vermilye, and returned and informed me, in the most positive and unequivocal manner, that Dr. V. had accepted the invitation. He reiterated the statement again and again to me, in subsequent visits. He told the same thing to other credible witnesses. He asked that Dr. Krebs might speak also, and I assented. He asked me to publish the notices in the Baptist papers; I agreed to do so, and sent the notices in an unexceptionable form, unless the announcement of the subject of Dr. Vermilye's address was exceptionable. Nay, after the morning service last Sabbath, he told me that the Dr. had his address ready, and would be present to deliver it, and wished me to procure a reporter that the proceedings might be printed *verbatim*.

It may be that both Dr. Vermilye and myself have been mutually misled by Mr. Kimball's representations. If so, that supposition will forbid all ill-feeling on my part toward Dr. Vermilye, and will allow me still to extend to him a standing invitation to occupy my pulpit at any time he pleases, for the purpose of delivering a sermon or address on "Baptist Exclusiveness on Scriptural Grounds only," (such an invitation is hereby renewed) and until he chooses to accept it, I think that every candid man will pronounce it every way more manly, polite and Christian, for him to say as little as possible on the subject publicly, especially in *Union meetings.*

THOMAS ARMITAGE.

New-York, March 27.

The Pension Bureau.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent very just remarks concerning the too strict formalities of the Pension Bureau open up a subject which the Commissioner cannot shut, by showing that in the case of the man who killed himself in consequence of his inability to get support, while he waited in vain for a pension, the claim had only been filed five months. Now, without wishing at all to reflect upon the persons connected with the Pension office, I arraign the principles upon which the business of that office is conducted as at once technical, illiberal, dilatory and inhuman.

1. In the first place, the office demands an amount of evidence respecting facts which the office itself ought to know or find out in other branches of the Government, which in many cases it is simply impossible for claimants to obtain.

2. The office demands a different quality of proof of a fact from that which is necessary in ordinary courts of law. For instance, Joseph Kirkman, of Company G, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers, was with his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburgh, May 4th, 1863, was seen by his comrades and an officer to fall, was left wounded on the field of battle and was never heard of since. The authorities at Richmond certified officially that no such man was taken prisoner, and his officers and comrades swear they believe he died there upon the field where he fell. His widow duly applies to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for the arrears of pay and bounty due to her husband, and to the Pension Office for a pension, both applications being made on February 19th, 1864, and both containing proof in the manner and form prescribed by each bureau of the forgoing facts. The Second Auditor verifies the facts by reference to the records of the army, and believing that the man was dead, that officer on September 10th, 1865, paid the arrears of pay, and on September 2, 1865, paid bounty to which the widow had in the meantime become entitled by an act of Congress.

But the pension-office has not yet granted a pension. It calls constantly for fresh proof of the soldier's death from some one who saw him die. Poor soldier, how the agony of that short and solitary struggle would have been augmented did you know, that the very solitude which you deplored, lying there in your gore, beneath the stars, would prevent your beloved one at home from obtaining the little stipend, which is her only support. The proof of death is not sufficient, says the stony-hearted pension-office. The widow may starve if she will, we must have further proof or we cannot grant the pension.

Remark here that private Joseph Kirkman is a dead man in the office of the second Auditor of the Treasury, and in the desolate home, but in the office of the Pension Bureau they don't believe that he is dead, they insist upon it that he is alive, and his wife cannot therefore be treated as a widow.

This is an over-true tale. I give the dates, the names, &c. The application was properly made by a New-York lawyer, and the answer to it is, that although the proof may satisfy the Second Auditor for the purpose of settling his arrears of pay, it is not sufficient where it is to be made the basis of continuous payments as in pension cases.

I append my name, not for publication, but as proof of sincerity.

WIDOW.

Brooklyn to Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article signed "Brooklyn," under the caption "Broadway to Brooklyn," in the Times of March 23, deserves attention. Perhaps he had better said, Brooklyn to Broadway, for that City has a great fashion of going to Broadway, and all parts of New-York. It is believed that in a few years the population of Brooklyn will be greater than that of New-York, but it will have the same propensity to pour itself daily into Gotham, so it is well that Gotham make to itself room to receive the tide. Now there is no point on the East River, below Stanton-street, so near to all parts of New-York, west of the Bowery and Second-avenue, (which comprises nearly the entire City,) as the bend of the East River, near Catharine-street. But it would seem preferable to widen James-street, and carry it through to Grand-street, for James-street would be admirably suited to be a distributing artery, and better than Catharine-street; first into Chambers-street in one direction, then the Bowery and East Broadway in others, and finally Canal-street to Broadway, and to the extreme northwest part of the City, all broad thoroughfares and direct courses—a glance at the map will convince all. It would be through the worst parts of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, and the worst in the City.

A glorious improvement at low cost could be made by taking out the blocks between James and Oliver streets, and through, at that width, to Canal-street, the buildings being nearly all of little value, and thus let in light and air where they are greatly needed.

In this ample width there would be room for a series of small parks through the centre, with abundant room at each side for railroads and general travel. Then devote the shore from Catharine to Roosevelt streets, where South-street is unusually wide, to ferries from Hunter's Point, Greenpoint, Williamsburgh, Main and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, and perhaps Atlantic-street.

T.

New-York, March 26, 1866.

Poisonous Articles of Clothing.

New-York, Thursday, March 15, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you think the inclosed worthy of notice, do so. Disease is often engendered, and the cause unknown. It is becoming the prevailing custom to wear enameled paper collars; do those who wear them know of what they are made. The paper, in order to make it take that high gloss, so pleasing in appearance to those who wear them, is made by coating with the most poisonous preparation of white lead, Kremlitz white. This article by being mixed with a thin solution of glue is brushed on the paper and callendered, thus the bright finish is produced. Do people who wear them know the danger they run? It is well known to all card manufacturers, that those hands who work on enamel cards are subject to the most fearful diseases. Cases have occurred not unfrequently of total blindness, paralysis, and when in some cases the victims have been cured of the disease contracted, it leaves them with the appearance of a living corpse. The common disease, called painters' colic, is produced from white lead; but painters mixing the white lead in oil, it is less liable to enter the system than when mixed with water, and hence its less injurious effects. This poisonous material is now worn by thousands next the skin, and when perspiration takes place, the glue becomes softened, and they are in fact wearing a poultice of white lead round their necks. That its effects if not already known, will be productive of great injury to the muscles of the neck, I have little doubt. As the only mode of making it known is through the press, I write this that you may it you think proper use it, or make your own comments.

CHEMIST.

Gov. Brownlow on National Affairs.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.

Knoxville, Tenn., Saturday, March 24.

Gov. Brownlow has been at his home in this city for some days, recruiting his shattered health. At the invitation of the German Union League of this city, he addressed a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens, this evening.

He prefaced his remarks by asking their indulgence, as he was feeble, but promised them to be brief and to the point. He said that parties were again at work, seeking an ascendency in the Government. The Democratic Party, under a new guise and new leader, was again asking countenance from the people. The firing on Sumter was a Democratic measure. The Southern States were all Democratic when they went into rebellion. The revenue stamps you are now taxed with are Democratic, and so are shinplasters. I announce to you that if Andy Johnson is to lead the way in reconstruction, with the Democratic Party at his back, I go the other way. I go with the Congress of the United States, the so-called radicals. I do not fear to side with them. The name of radical has no terrors for me. I have been known as a "damned blue-light Whig" and "a damned lunatic," and I think it cheap if they will now let me off by calling me a "damned radical."

So far as the reconstruction policy of the President is developed, I do not indorse it. I do indorse his policy as Military Governor of Tennessee. I indorse his letter accepting the Baltimore nomination. I indorse his declaration that if there were but five thousand men in a State, they should govern such State. I indorse his declaration that treason should be made odious. If we differ, it is he who has changed.

There are "two human monsters" now engaging the attention of the American people. Their names are on every man's lips. I refer to Sumner and Stevens. President Johnson is engaged in a bitter warfare against them. To abuse these men is the test of the loyalty Mr. Johnson prescribes. They are both men of ability and unblemished private character. Stevens has sacrificed more for the Union than any five men in East Tennessee, and is a better man than any two men who ever lived in the South. I am not afraid to indorse these men on my own "dung-hill." We must all be Radicals or reconstructed Democrats. I prefer to side with the former class.

You have heard a great deal about negro equality. You are asked by amnesties if you are in favor of negro equality. It is a "mad-dog cry," and a trick for the demagogues. I have no fear that I or mine will ever come down to the level of a negro. I know whites who, by their conduct, have put themselves below negroes.

On the negro suffrage question I have only to say that, for the present, I am willing to be content with the freedom of the slaves, and with the privileges given them to testify in the Courts. I differ from President Johnson on this subject. He says he is in favor of allowing all negroes to vote who can read, who are worth $250, who have been in the army; and of gradually extending the right of suffrage to all. It was through his influence that we succeeded in passing the Negro Testimony Bill through our Tennessee Legislature. He wrote letters and sent telegrams, asking members to support the bill. It was through his help that the bill became a law. He went further than I ever did. I want them to be qualified first; it will come in time. They voted in Tennessee prior to 1832.

I have some secrets to tell of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. I think the bill was objectionable, and it might have been proper for me to veto it, but President Johnson ought not to have done it. Gens. Howard and Fisk drew up that bill. They carried it to the President and read it to him section by section. He favored it. Gen. Fisk thought the expenses would be too great, but the President said "no." He urged it and promised to sign it if Congress should pass it. It went through both Houses. In the meantime he got into a personal quarrel with Sumner and others, and when the bill came before him for his signature, he vetoed it after having promised to favor it. This is a secret, but true.

I am in favor of the test oath, and don't want it repealed, and it won't be, thank God. There are crippled rebels in Washington who want to govern this country, and I am opposed to letting them in. They wouldn't help govern the country. President Johnson can't carry a single State north of Mason's line but Kentucky, and I wish he would carry that State to "hell."

The people of the North are for the Union. I have written letters to Colfax, Kelley, and others, for which I have been abused by the rebels all through the South. There is no loyalty in the South. They are more defiant to-day than when Lee surrendered. The Tennessee delegates ought to be admitted when they take the oath.

They had forty papers in Tennessee, and but seven of them are loyal. The thirty-three are bitter, artful, rebel sheets, many of them edited by Northern Copperheads—the meanest class of men that walk on earth. They are meaner than Judas Iscariot. Arnold and Burr were patriots compared to them.

Our State Legislature is at a lock—twenty-one members bolted. They all indorse President Johnson. They have left 200 lunatics and 300 convicts to starve. I have provided money to feed them; if the next Legislature refuses to refund the money I will turn the crazy and the convicted loose on Middle Tennessee. It will be the best physic they ever had.

The Governor closed by warning all his old friends to stand by the Government. He predicted that the South would attempt another revolution through the ballot-box. If they did, he said, the Northern hordes would grind them to powder.

He was followed by Gen. Smith, of Tennessee, who said an orchestra playing the "Star Spangled Banner," was hissed by the citizens of Memphis the other day. Gen. Trowbridge followed, indorsing Congress and opposing the Nashville Convention.

Confession of Edward W. Green, the Malden Murderer.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the following confession of Green, the murderer of Mr. Converse, the teller of the Malden Bank:

East Cambridge, Mass.

To all whom it may concern:

This is a true, just and correct statement of facts relating to the murder of Frank E. Converse.

I do solemnly and truly say from my heart that I never premeditated, contemplated or thought of ever committing the deed until I went into the bank the second time that morning.

The first time I went in was to get a ten or twenty dollar bill changed. I am not certain which it was. The second time I went in was to get a one dollar bill on Malden Bank changed for a whole one, as that one was much mutilated. It was given to me by Mr. G. L. Fall, and when he gave it to me he made the remark that he thought when the bill got into the bank it would not get out again, as it would be replaced by a new one. During the forenoon I carried it up to the bank to get it exchanged, and went for no other purpose whatever.

While I was there I saw the pile of money on the desk before me; which was the temptation; my mind being in a weak state, caused by being embarrassed by debts which I could not pay.

I had been threatened by different parties to be sued, and was informed by a lawyer of the same. The thoughts of being sued for debts which I could not pay worried me so much as to cause my mind to be so weak that I had no control over myself.

When I saw the money, the temptation and excitement came upon me so great and sudden that I was completely carried away with it, and I went down to the Post-office, got my pistol and went back to the bank and committed the deed in that excited and thoughtless moment, and took away the money.

After I had begun to realize the great wrong I had done, I wished I could restore it back; but I could not bring back the life I had taken.

As I had the money, I did not know what to do with it; so I went on disposing of it and paying my debts until I was arrested.

My debts began at the time the office was broken into in July, 1860, and robbed of stamps to the amount of between $400 and $500 worth.

I did not inform the department of the loss, for fear they would think I was careless in leaving the property so exposed, and I was afraid they would take the office away from me. When I made out my quarterly returns I charged myself as having that amount on hand. It was my intention to pay up the loss by installments at different times.

My troubles began by the mismanagement of the school-book accounts. I had sold school books for the town, and in not keeping any separate account of their money from my own, I had spent the money, not thinking whose money I was spending until I found myself greatly in debt. Then I was in trouble, and did not know how to get out of it.

Then I attempted to burn the post-office in order to burn up all its contents, and thought I might get excused from paying my debts.

The reason I did not burn the office was, I thought of the people who lived in the building. I thought they would not have any chance to escape; and so, I gave that up and burnt the next building, adjoining the office, thinking that it would burn enough of the office to destroy all its contents

But I failed in accomplishing that, and then my trouble grew worse and worse, until I was hurried into this awful deed.

The fire was several weeks before the murder was committed.

The way I came induced to carry a pistol was, I had been out of town to spend an evening, and was returning home very late at night—I think in the Autumn of 1860, or Spring of 1861. When I got into Malden, opposite Washington-street, a man stepped from the sidewalk into the street and stopped my horse. I struck my horse with my whip, when he gave a sudden spring from the man, and I drove on until I reached the stable. I told the hostler of it, and I also told some of my friends about it, and they asked me how I knew but what it was some one intended to rob me. I did not know what his intention was. My friends thought if I was in the habit of carrying my money with me, I ought to have something to defend myself in such case, as it was very easy for any one who felt so disposed to watch me when I closed my office and follow me wherever I went and whenever there was an opportunity to rob me; and so I bought me a pistol. I sold that pistol to a friend who was going down to Nova Scotia gold mines. I had owned it several months when I sold it to him. When he came back home he had a new one, and wanted to sell it to me. I took it and kept it some time with the intention of buying it; but as I did not make him any offer for it, he took it back. Then, as I was in Boston one day, I was passing Reed's gunstore, I stopped and looked in the window and saw a pistol I took a great fancy to, and went in and asked the price of it; and as it was very much less than I supposed, I bought it. When I went in I did not have any intention of buying it. This was two or three weeks before the murder. I did not buy it with the intention of using it for any wrong purpose whatever.

The evening I was arrested, I went to the post-office to fix my stove for Monday morning, and when I came out I met Mr. Abbott, who said he wanted me to wait and see a man with him who was coming down from the depot; we waited some little while, when I said I promised to be home early; then he asked me to walk up toward the depot which I did in company with another gentleman; when we got to Summer-street, we met several more gentlemen; then I was asked to go to Mr. Lamson's house; when we got there we all went into Mr. Lamson's parlor, when Mr. Abbott said I was arrested for murder of young Converse; then I was searched by Officers Heath and Jones, then Mr. Lamson called me into his private room, when he said he wanted that money, and in the name of Malden Bank he demanded it, and wanted me to tell him where it was, so he could go and get it, or for me to go with him; then Mr. Blanchard said that Mr. ——, (a nephew,) knew all about it, and knew I was suspected for two or three days; then I said I would go and get it with him; Mr. Blanchard, Abbott Lamson, and I cannot say who else were present at that time:

Then we all went to the Post-office and got what money was there, and got the rest from the engine-house.

On our way down town, Mr. Lamson asked me if I shot Frank for that money, and I answered, Yes.

When we got back to the house, Mr. Lamson, Heath and Jones counted over the money.

Then they questioned me to know where I had spent the rest; I told as near as I could remember.

Mr. Abbott asked me if this was my first crime I ever committed.

I said, Yes.

Mr. Lamson said something about being on my track.

I don't remember certain what he did say. He also asked me if I did not buy my pistol at Read's, and took one from his pocket and asked me if mine want like that one.

Then I was asked where mine was.

I told them it was at home; and as we were leaving the room, I asked Mr. —— a question in regard to a picture that was in the room.

As I was going through Mr. Lamson's kitchen, I asked for a drink of water.

Then I was taken to Boston.

This is all I remember that took place on that evening.

I do not remember of having asked any other question, whatever, of any kind. The arrest was very unexpected, and so sudden that I was completely stunned.

My motive in writing this statement is to show the facts as to what caused my trouble, and also to show that it was not a premeditated, forethought act.

I am yours, EDWARD D. GREEN.

Area of the United States.—Hon. Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, in a recent letter to Rev. J. C. Fletcher, replied to a question concerning the territorial extent of this country, in order to afford the latter certain data for comparing the area of Brazil with that of the United States. The following is the result, first in acres:

	Acres.
Total area of the public lands of the States and Territories	1,460,549,033
Total area of those States where there are no public lands	476,546,560
Area of Indian Territory	44,154,240
Area of District of Columbia	38,400
Grand total of area of the United States in acres	1,921,288,233

Or three millions two thousand and thirteen square miles.

This does not include the area of the great lakes just within and forming a portion of our Northern boundary; neither does it include the marine league on the coast.

Brazil, in 1845, had an area of 3,004,460 square miles; but it is estimated that since the settlement of her boundary lines with several of the adjacent countries, her area has increased to 3,100,000 square miles. European Russia has an area of 2,142,504 square miles, and all the other countries of Europe have a total of 1,667,626 square miles.

Numismatic and Archæological Society.

A special meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held on Friday evening last at the house of Dr. Geo. H. Perine, Vice-President. The attendance was large, and the business transactions interesting. The Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Medal reported that the medals were now being prepared for the subscribers. Sundry donations were received, consisting of ancient coins and beautiful mineral specimens from California, also some antique volumes for the library. After several interesting letters were read by the President, the Committee on the Projected Publications reported that they will issue on the first day of May, 1866, and the first day of every month thereafter, a periodical entitled *The American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society*, this publication to comprise eight pages octavo, and to be devoted to the interests of numismatics and archæologists, to include reports and transactions of societies, papers of interest read before them, descriptions and accounts of rare coins and objects of interest to antiquarians, and articles and selections of all topics of value and importance in these and cognate branches of science, art, and literature; also, to include a department of notes and queries. The Society guaranties the publication, and it is earnestly hoped that the issue of the *Journal*—the need of which is obviously felt, and which may be considered as inaugurating a new era in scientific literature in this country—will be welcomed by those to whom it more especially appeals, and whose interests it is intended to subserve.

Obituary.

MR. JOSEPH WALKER.

It is only here and there that we meet with a life full of Christian examples, full of that noble charity of the soul which is the sum and chief of all the virtues. Men may gain wealth and achieve public distinction, but a pure Christian character possesses a power and an influence which is infinitely beyond every other attainment. When death takes such a life as this away from our immediate presence, our hearts may well be filled with grief. It is a loss for society which it is very difficult to replace.

And so when we think of Joseph Walker as no longer among the living, we feel that a beautiful, a noble and earnest manly spirit has gone. We think of him as of one who loved to practice the precepts of the sacred truths, and to carry that practice from the quiet of his home and the calm of social intercourse into the activities of the day, remembering always to do unto others as he would have them do unto him. That was the principle of his conduct, and which in every private and business relation found so forcible an illustration. Integrity and justice had for him an unusual and a most elevated meaning.

And who that knew him can ever forget his unaffected, kindly greeting, his grace and charm of manner? It sprung from the same and only true source which imparted a Christian dignity to his life, which expanded his whole nature with generous sentiments toward his fellow-men, and opened his hand to the needy and the suffering. His deeds of charity flowed like the silent streams through the dry pastures. He dreamed of no reward, but of the sweet pleasures of doing good.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Award of Contracts.—The following contracts for constructing sewers, culverts and receiving basins were awarded on Friday morning by the Croton Aqueduct Department: Sewer in Fifty-second-street, awarded to Owen Farley, at $6 15 per foot; in First-avenue, near Sixth-street, awarded to Michael Garvin, at $4 37 per foot; in Seventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets, and in Broadway, awarded to Matthew Reid, at $6 per foot; and for culverts, $4 per foot; for receiving basins, $200 each; in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division, awarded to Patrick Gibney, at $3 90 per foot; in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, to Patrick McCafferty, at $5 47 per foot; for culverts, $3; receiving basins, $130; in First-avenue, awarded to Matthew Reid, at $6 per foot; for culverts, $4; for receiving basins, $200 each.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger.—Edward Lee was arrested yesterday, by Detectives Nixon and Vaughan, on a charge of having forged the signature of J. Hanford, of this City, to a check drawn in his favor by Ames, Allen & Co., of Ottawa, Ill., for $289, on the Chemical Bank, of this City. The check was stolen from the Post-office by one of the employes, who is now missing, and

ment of Mr. Hanford was forged to the check by Lee. Two other accomplices to the scheme, named D. L. Pomeroy and Francis J. Tucker, have been already arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, to answer the charge. The prisoner Lee was committed to the Tombs by District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Temperance Demonstration.—The third of the series of public Temperance meetings, under the auspices of Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, will take place on Monday evening, at 7:30, at the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Rivington and Delancey streets. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Henry A. Hagner, of Brooklyn; Rev. W. W. Newell, and Hon. W. H. Dikeman, of New-York.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen.—The workingmen of New-York and vicinity intend to hold a mass meeting at Union-square on Thursday evening, April 5, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of furthering labor reforms—more particularly the movement to make eight hours a day's work.

Troops for Texas.—The Seventeenth United States Infantry, now at Fort Hamilton, are under orders for Texas.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Bishop—Fontaine.—In New-York, on Tuesday, March 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. D. Townsend, T. D. Bishop and Miss Emma Fontaine.

DIED.

Anthon.—On Saturday, March 31, Henrietta, infant daughter of Reginald H. and Catherine A. Anthon, aged 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, April 2, at 10 A. M., at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery.

Barker.—On Friday, March 30, 1866, at Throggs Neck, Westchester County, aged 76 years, Sarah L., wife of Ralph Barker, and eldest daughter of the late Daniel Kirtland, of Saybrook, Conn.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Throggs Neck.

Duncan.—On Friday, March 30, David Duncan, aged 47 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 167 East 25th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Marble Cemetery for interment.

Godet.—At Harlem, on Saturday, March 31, Thomas William, eldest son of Melicent and the late John D. B. Godet, of Bermuda, West Indies.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Graef.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 30, Catherine, wife of Henry A. Graef, aged 65 years.

Funeral takes place on Monday, April 2, from her late residence, No. 171 Court-st., at 2 P. M.

Van Wyck.—In this city, on Friday morning, March 30, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, Jane Elsworth, wife of John T. Van Wyck, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 216 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday afternoon, April 1, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, on Monday morning.

Weaver.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 31, Hannah, wife of the late Archibald Weaver, of Troy, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Hooper, No. 104 Duffield-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. ARNOUX,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Informs his old customers and the public, that he is offering his goods at extremely low prices to close his stock, having lost the store, corner Broadway and 4th-st.
He will sell anything for the next two weeks to cover cost and Government tax. After that time he will sell his goods without making them up, at such prices as they will command.
ANTHONY ARNOUX,
Broadway, corner 4th-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE
OF THE LATE GERARD HALLOCK,
AT OYSTER POINT, NEW-HAVEN,
One mile south of the College Buildings, on the west bank of the harbor, commanding a delightful
SEA VIEW.
The Harbor Front is protected by a beautiful
TERRACED EMBANKMENT,
and massive Sea Wall, with BATHING HOUSE, and outside breakwater.
The property is now put in the market, and will be finally disposed of within a few days. The mansion, known as
"HALLOCK'S CASTLE,"
is in the English Gothic style of architecture, tastefully surrounded with cultivated grounds, (about four acres,) with ice-house, barn, &c.
For terms of sale inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., under direction of
WM. HOMES HALLOCK, Administrator,
No. 93 Wall-st.

GAS APPARATUS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway, contract to furnish Coal, Resin or Oil Gas Works of any required capacity. Agents for the Empire State Gas Apparatus.

TO GENTLEMEN.
A new stock of most desirable imported Spring goods, both plain and fancy, for garments to order at moderate prices. J. W. McKINLEY, merchant tailor, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS. Cheapest bookstore in the world.
100,000 valuable theological books at your price.
100,000 books, history, biography, &c., at our price.
500,000 school-books, stereoscopic, &c., at any price.
Catalogues. LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

THOSE "PECULIAR BOOKS."—YOU can get them by mail, "O. K." or by express, "C. O. D.," or at No. 26 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address on a stamped envelope for a catalogue. Cut this out. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. The school will be addressed by visitors. Spectators are always delighted with the singing, order and proficiency of these children.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. W. Hanha will preach in this church on SUNDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. P. C. Strong, D. D., will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector, will be open for divine services, at the Home Chapel, on East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, the 8th of April, 1866, and on each Sabbath thereafter, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—REMOVED to east side of 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.; Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.—REV. Tresham Dames Gregg, D. D., of St. Nicholas within Dublin, will (D. V.) solemnize Divine Service in Clinton Hall on THIS MORNING, (Easter Sunday,) with full choral service; to commence at 11½ A. M.

ELDER KNAPP (THE OLD EVANGELIST) will preach on SUNDAY at the Laight-st. Baptist Church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every evening during the week. A great revival spirit is manifest. Baptism administered on Monday night.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Rector. Services on EASTER SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The rector will preach a sermon to the young in the EVENING.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this Church SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. G. D. Carrow, of Philadelphia, on the subject of *Missions*. Services at 3 and 7 P. M., devoted to the same object.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Chief End of Man.* EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Sunday School Celebration. Eminent Speakers.

THE LORD'S RESURRECTION BODY NOT MATERIAL.—Rev. Chancy Giles, Pastor of the New Church, (Swedenborgian,) in 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., will lecture on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22D-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector. Divine service this SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

WILL THE DEAD RISE?—THE PASTOR of the Second Advent Church will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Order and Manner of the Resurrection.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, IN 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, April 1, morning and evening, by Rev. Zelotes Grenell, of New-Jersey.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP WILL PREACH in the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church every day the coming week at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend these services.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH—17th-st., west of 6th-av. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. Nutting. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT (PRESBYterian,) corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D., Pastor. Services in this church on SUNDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his church on 40th-st., near 6th-av., THIS MORNING. Subject—*Practical Lessons from the Resurrection.* Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

EARLY SERVICE EASTER MORNING—Holy Innocents' Church, West 37th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST—Rev. Dr. Duffie's—Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Service and sermon on EASTER SUNDAY, in the MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The new Quartette Choir, recently organized in this Church, and ably assisted by another very efficient quartette, have selected their music with great care. Among the other attractions will be performed Millard's Hallelujah Chorus, Easter Anthem and Jubilate, Spencer Lloyd's Te Deum, Warren's "O Praise ye the Lord," and Jerome Hopkins' new Easter Hymn. The floral decorations of this beautiful church also promise to surpass any previous display.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER HENRY and Scammel sts. Rev Samuel J. Corneille, Rector. On EASTER SUNDAY the following musical services will be performed: Opening Hymn by the Children of the Sunday-school; "Christ the Lord is risen to-day;" Te Deum Laudamus, in E flat, Bristow; Benedictus in B flat, Greatorex; Easter Anthem, in D, Chappel; Kyrie Eleison, in G; Gloria, in C, Jackson; Easter Hymn, Dr. Morgan; Trisagion and Sanctus, in E flat, Jackson. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. Seats for all.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—EAST 14TH-ST., (opposite the Academy of Music).—A series of Sunday evening discourses will be preached in this Church (D. V.) by the following distinguished clergymen: Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, April 1; Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, April 8; Rev. T. A. Jaggar, Rector of the Anthon-Memorial Church, April 15.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—*Religions of the World.*—Part second will be delivered by Rev. Charles B. Smyth, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Rev. Tresham D. Gregg will also deliver an address. Any person having a ticket for the first lecture, not used, may use it on this occasion.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, April 1, by the Pastor, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Concert of prayer for seamen. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE LOVE OF GOD.—REV. G. W. BURNHAM preaches in Messiah's Church, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., SABBATH AFTERNOON and EVENING. Communion after afternoon service. Lecture THURSDAY EVENING; also WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor. Easter sermon and Communion on SUNDAY MORNING; EVENING, lecture on *Galileo and Material Worlds*, being the first of a course on Galileo, Linnæus, Buffon, Audubon and Murray, and what witness they bear to the wisdom and goodness of God.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the morning service. Rev. Jacob Knapp, the Evangelist, will preach in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE Court-room, corner of 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Foster Ely, Assistant of Calvary Church, and free Episcopal services in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are invited.

FREE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There will be divine service at the Arena, (Armory 56th Regiment, Raymond-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Thomas K. Coleman, on *The Resurrection of the Body.* Public invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—To-morrow being Easter Day, the Holy Communion will be administered at both the morning services, the first beginning at 7½ o'clock, and the other at 10½. A sermon for deaf mutes at 3 P. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach.

JUBILEE OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., will (D. V.) repeat his Jubilee Sermon on *The Purity of the Bible*, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Williamsburgh, (Rev. Dr. Porter's,) on SABBATH EVENING, April 1. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD DISCOURSES at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, before First Spiritualist Society, 10½ and 7½ o'clock, Conference 3 o'clock. Subject: *Has Modern Spiritualism a Better Foundation in Fact and Sense than Popular Theology?* Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., near 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. A collection will be taken up toward reducing the Church debt.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21ST-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; Rev. Dr. Alex. R. Thompson, minister.—The anniversary of the Sunday-school will be celebrated with appropriate services, please God, on EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D.D.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, TO-MORROW (Easter) EVENING, April 1. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Easter services, with full Choir, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

EASTER SERVICES—CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Rev. O. R. Duffie, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. W. Bacon, M. D., Assistant. Special services, SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½. The sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL, at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 1, at 3 o'clock. Singing by School. Addresses by Horace Greeley, Rev. Dr. Chapin, and Rev. Messrs. Lee, Demarest and Brooks. All interested are invited.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting to advance the cause of City Missions will be held on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. Addresses by Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge and Rev. George J. Morigins.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, THE WONDERFULLY inspired and eloquent "Boston Medium," will speak for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Admission, morning, 10 cents; evening, 20 cents.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. M. T. Tracy will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of Confirmation in the EVENING. A special collection will be made at each service. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Public services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school meeting at 2½ P. M. Addresses are expected from Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Rev. Lyman Abbott, and others.

SWEDISH CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE, IN the Swedish language, is held every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, in the new Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, located at No. 91 East 22d-st., in this City, Rev. J. F. O. Drevell, officiating. All Scandinavians are cordially invited to attend.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED by Rev. J. A. Williamson, in the Charles-st. United Presbyterian Church, between Waverley-place and 4th-st., for the benefit of the Sabbath-school, TUESDAY, April 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Walks and Talks in the Woods.* Tickets, 25c., can be had at the door.

CHAPEL OF THE ASCENSION CHURCH—West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. John Wm. Trimble, minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bishop Potter will hold a Confirmation on EASTER MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—TWENTY-EIGHTH-st., near Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Morning subject—*When was the First Christian Church Established?* Evening—*The Second Advent.*

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER-MEETING is held every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Social Rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st., entrance from 34th-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. E. KINCAID, JUST ARRIVED from India, will deliver an address on the condition of Missions in that country, on SUNDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M., in the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church. Services, also, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. PETER STRYKER WILL PREACH a sermon on *Christian Earnestness*, in the 34th-st. R. P. D. Church, before the Young Men's Christian Association of that Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 1, 1866.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—The Easter celebration of the children will take place in this Church on SUNDAY next, at 3½ o'clock P. M. and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Divine service and sermon as usual.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL, 19th-st., near 1st-av.; Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Minister.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The children of the Sunday-school will hold their Easter Anniversary in the afternoon, to commence at 3½ o'clock.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT—The subjects of discussion at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3, and on TUESDAY EVENING. The Workers' Sanitary Union at 7½ SUNDAY EVENING.

THE WORD OF TRUTH WILL BE preached in the Free Methodist Church on Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. "Whosoever will, let him come." Jas. Mathews, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach on EASTER SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 29th-st.—Sabbath afternoon practical discourses on certain difficulties of experimental religion. Ninth lecture, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 1, at 4 o'clock—*The Crisis of the Soul.*

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—54TH-ST., WEST of 8th-av. Rev. Dr. Weston, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will deliver the first of a course of sermons of the *Christian Life*, in this Church, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.: and at 7½ P. M. sermon to young people. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT MISSION.—Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D. D., of Dublin, will preach in the large Lecture-room No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

EASTER SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, in 31st-st., west of 2d-av., Rev. B. S. Huntington, Rector. Subject in the morning—*Recognition at the Resurrection.* In the evening—*The New Heavens and the New Earth.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *Transfiguration of the Soul by Faith.* Evening service at 7½.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, COTTAGE-PLACE, between Bleecker and Houston sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Come thou with us and we will do thee good. Num. 10, 29.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD—Southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., (entrance on 34th-st.)—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

REV. STEWART ROBINSON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the Fifth-avenue Opera House, adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on 24th-st.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Marion and Prince sts.—Rev. J. Sella Martin, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Thos. A. Jaggar

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 31, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C...	105	100	West. U. Tel....b30	58⅜
2,000	U.S. 6s.5-20s.C.'62.	104½	100	do......2d call	58⅝
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	92¾	100	do........	58⅝
6,000	do....	92¾	25	do........	58
4,500	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		100	do......s10	58⅜
	First Series....	100¼	200	Chi. & R. I.......	113
1,000	do...Sec. ser.	100¼	100	do........	113⅛
20,000	do....	100¼	200	At. Mail S. Co....	131½
10,000	do.....2d call	100¼	100	Bruns. Land.......	5½
18,000	do. Third Ser.	100¼	100	Pac. M. Scrip....	200
500	do......small	99½	100	N. Y. Central....	91⅛
16,000	N.Y.St.7s. Bounty Loan....	99¾	400	do........	91⅛
			300	do........	91
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	91½	600	do......b15	91⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s....	67½	200	do..2d call.b15	91⅛
1,000	do.....2d call	67½	800	Erie R........	77⅛
1,000	do....	68	100	do......b30	77⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s....	84½	100	do......2d call	77⅛
8,000	do....	85	50	do........	77⅛
5,000	Missouri 6s....	72½	700	do........	77
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R....		100	do......b3	77⅛
		72½	22	Erie R. Pref....	80⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M....	97	100	do........	80
3,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.Bs	101¼	1700	Reading R........	100⅛
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1st.	98	100	do......2d call	100⅛
10,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs..	46	2100	Mich. S. & N.I....	84
6,921	Am. Gold....	127¾	250	do........	84⅛
15	Butchers' & D. Bk..	120	100	do......2d call	84
15	Tradesmens' Bank.	131	20	Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	115
10	Am. Ex. Bank....	115	200	Chic. & N. W.P....	54⅜
10	Fourth N. Bk....	100	50	C., Bur. & Quin....	115
100	Canton Co....	47	500	Pitts., F.W. & C....	92⅛
100	do......2d call	47½	200	do........	92⅛
100	Central Coal....	46	100	do......2d call	92⅛
200	do....	45½	17	Mil. & St. Paul....	42
500	Cleve. & Pitts....	78½	100	Chic. & Alt....	86
100	do.........s30	77⅜			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	100¼	100	Hudson River....	107⅛
			100	Mich. S. & N. I....	83
200	Western U. Tel....	57⅝	1500	do........	83⅛
400	do....	57⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts....	78
100	N. Y. Central....	91⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. P....	54⅜
1100	do....	91	400	Cleve. & Tol. R....	108
500	Reading R....	100	100	Chi. & R. I....	112⅛
200	do......b30	100	100	do........	112⅛
100	Erie R......b30	76	100	do........	112
300	do....	75⅜	600	P., Ft. W. & C....	92
600	do....	75⅝	100	do........	91⅝
400	do....	75⅛			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C..	105¼	100	Erie R. P....	80
2,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62	104⅛	100	Hud. R. R....	107⅛
6,000	do....	104⅛	100	Chic. & N. W....	26
80,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	92⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P....	54⅛
18,000	Missouri 6s....	72⅛	200	Reading R....	99⅞
18,000	Virginia 6s....	68	1200	do......b30	96⅞
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	25½	200	M. S. & N. I. R....	83⅛
100	West. U. Teleg'h....	58	400	do........	83⅛
200	do....	57½	100	Mich. Cen. R....	101⅛
30	Pac. M. S. S....	215	200	Chi. & R. I....	111⅛
100	New-York Cen....	91	100	do........	111⅛
500	do......s60	90	100	do........	111⅛
500	Erie Railroad....	75½	500	P., Ft. W.& C..x-d	89
100	do....	75⅛	100	do......s30	88⅛
200	do....	75⅛	200	Chic. & Alton....s30	85⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

800	Spruce Hill Coal....	4½	100	Hud. Riv. R....	107⅛
500	do....	4⅛	1400	Reading R....	100⅛
500	do....	4⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts....	78⅛
100	Canton Co....	47½	100	do......s3	78⅛
800	Erie Railroad.....c	77	100	do........	78⅛
200	do....	77	100	do......c	78⅛
50	do......s10	76⅛	100	do......b3	78⅛
800	do......s3	76⅝	100	Chic. & Rk. Is....	113
500	do......b3	77	100	do........	113⅛
200	do....	77	300	Chi. & N. W....	26⅛
200	M. S. & N. I....	83⅛	100	do......s3	26⅛
200	do......s3	83⅛	100	do......c	26⅛
100	do......c	83⅛	800	Chi. & N.W.Pr....c	54⅛
100	do....	83⅛	400	do......s3	54⅛
100	do....	83⅛	100	do........	54⅛
100	do....	84	500	P., F. W. & C....	92⅛
300	do....	84			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

150	Quick. Min. Co....	41	1000	Spruce H. C....	4⅛
100	Canton Co....	47½	100	do........	4
200	New-York Cen....s3	91	400	Chic. & R. I....	111⅛
100	Erie R....	75⅛	100	do......s3	111⅛
200	do......s3	75⅛	200	Chic. & N. W....	26⅛
200	do....	75⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. P....	54⅛
200	do....	75⅛	100	do........	54⅛
700	do......s3	75⅛	100	do......c	54⅛
200	do......c	75⅛	100	do......s3	54⅛
300	Hud. R. R....	107⅛	200	do........	54⅛
600	Reading R....	99⅛	200	P.F.W.&C....	91⅛
200	do......s3	99⅛	200	do........	91⅛
200	do....	99⅛	200	do........	91⅛
100	do......s3	99⅛	200	do......b3	91⅛
300	do......c	99⅛	100	do......c	91⅛
200	Mich.S.& N. I....s3	83	100	do........	91⅛
100	do....	83⅛	200	do........	91⅛
100	do....	82⅛	300	do........	91⅛
100	do......s3	82⅛	200	do........	91⅛
100	Clev. & Pitts....	77⅛	300	do......b3	91
100	do......s3	77⅛	100	do......s3	91⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	Spruce Hill C....	4⅛	400	Reading R......b3	99⅛
100	do....	4⅛	200	do......s3	99⅛
100	N. Y. Cen....	91⅛	200	do........	99⅛
100	do......s3	90⅝	100	M. So. & N. I....	83⅛
100	do......s5	90⅝	100	do......b3	83⅛
100	do......s10	90⅝	200	do........	83⅛
100	do....	90⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts....	77⅛
500	Erie Railroad....	75	200	do........	77⅛
300	do......b3	75	200	do......s3	77⅛
300	do......b10	75	400	do........	77⅛
100	do......s10	74⅛	100	do......b3	77⅛
100	do......s3	74⅛	600	do........	77⅛
700	do....	74⅛	500	Chic. & R. Is....	111⅛
100	Hudson R. R....	107⅛	500	C. & N. W. P....	53⅞
200	P., F. W. & C..x-d	89⅛			

SATURDAY, March 31—P. M.

The Exchange on London for this morning's steamers closed at 106⅞ ⅌ cent. for first-class Bills, and the prospect appeared to be in the direction of a still cheaper rate for the Cunarder on Wednesday next. The Gold-Room, nevertheless, was a fraction higher than on Thursday, the speculators for a temporary rise being quite successful in keeping Gold scarce for immediate delivery. The sales of the day were at 127⅞@128⅛ ⅌ cent. The only shipment this week is $3,500, the smallest sum reported for any one week for a year or more past. The San Francisco dispatch in the morning papers, reporting a shipment of $4,329,000 treasure from that port, is erroneous. The amount should have been $439,334, of which $309,459 was for New-York.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day was $520,000, making for the whole week $2,432,595.

There was increased firmness in Government Securities to-day, and the offerings of the Gold-bearing Stocks scarcely equal to the demand. The 5-20s closed at 104⅜@104½; the 10-40s at 92⅜@92½ ⅌ cent. The Railway movement, on the other hand, was weaker than on Thursday, and very decidedly bearish throughout the list this afternoon, in sympathy with the raid upon Erie shares, which was followed down to 75@74½ ⅌ cent. at and after the Second Board. The impression on the other Stocks is not yet very marked, and on Michigan Southern the bidding was kept up to full rates to the close of the day. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	92	92⅛	Missouri 6s	72	72½
U. S. 5-20s	104¼	104⅛	Northwest	26⅛	25⅞
U. S. 7.30s	100⅝	100⅝	N. West Pref	55⅜	53⅞
N. Y. Central	91⅜	90⅞	Rock Island	111⅛	110⅞
Erie	77⅜	74	Fort Wayne	92⅜	*88⅝
Hudson	107⅝	107	Cumb'land Coal	43⅝	42⅜
Reading	100⅛	99	Quicksilver	40½	40⅜
Mich. Southern	83	83⅛	Mariposa	12⅛	12
Illinois Central	116	116	Canton	47⅛	47⅛
Pittsburgh	78⅛	77⅛	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	25⅛
Prairie du Chien	96	96	American Gold	127⅝	128
Tennessee 6s	91	91	Bills on London	107	106⅝
Pacific Mail	212	212			

*Dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares. The Gallatin National has made a half-yearly dividend of *five* ⅌ cent.:

New-York	112	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	112	Hanover	109
Mechanics'	113	Irving	110
Union	117	Metropolitan	120
America	137	Market	110
Butch's & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	110
Seventh Ward	105	Corn Exchange	113
State of New York	105	St. Nicholas	101½
Commerce	105	Marine	140
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	95	Atlantic	100
American Exchange	114	Importers' & Traders'	106½
Pacific	165	Central National	108½
Bank of Republic	108	Fourth National	100

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Lack. & West'n Bonds	97
Erie 1st M., '76	100	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	72
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch. 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	100	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch. 3d	80
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	101	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Miss. & Mo. L.G. 1st M.	46
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	98	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, 1882	111	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	107	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	108	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	86	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	97
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	88		

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the month of March:

March 1, 1866, by balance		$91,646,161 43
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$11,153,954 08	
On account of loans	2,745,594 40	
On account of internal revenue	530,616 21	
On account of Post-office Department	159,268 68	
On account of transfers	2,498,673 22	
On account of coin notes	6,542,180 00	
On account of patent fees	4,610 65	
On account of miscellaneous	5,004,508 02	—28,648,405 86
Total		$120,294,567 29
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$46,299,063 18	
Post-office drafts	101,179 01	—46,400,242 19
Balance March 31, 1866		$73,894,325 10
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$12,312,970 63	
Receipts during the month	11,396,109 69	—23,709,080 32
To payments		13,419,675 85
Balance		$10,289,404 47
By balance, Cr., interest accounts	$4,510,365 16	
By appropriations	1,000,591 71	— 5,510,956 87
To payments in coin	2,658,320 93	
To payments in notes	1,001,973 39	— 3,660,294 32
Balance		$1,85[illegible],662 55
By receipts for customs in the month of March, 1866		$11,153,954 08
By receipts for customs in the month of March, 1865		5,471,626 47
Increase in the month of March, 1866		5,682,327 61
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$[illegible]
By coin received during the month	$1,149,689 58	
By fine bars received during the month	449,146 50	— 1,598,836 08
Total		$1,994,346 95
To payments in coin	$1,065,193 16	
To payments in fine bars	223,979 01	— 1,289,172 17
Balance		$675,174 78
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$86,156,646 81	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	292,282 23	—86,448,929 04
By fine bars at Assay Office	329,753 39	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	830,506 67	— 1,160,260 06
Total		$87,609,189 10
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$1,373,540 54	
Due depositors	1,079,001 75	— 2,452,542 29
Balance		$85,156,646 81

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1866:

Deposits of Gold			$1,160,000 00
Foreign Coins		$7,000 00	
Foreign Bullion		10,000 00	
United States Bullion		1,143,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases			50,000 00
Foreign Coins		$10,000 00	
Foreign Bullion		12,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)		12,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)		......	
United States Bullion, (Idaho)		......	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)		2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)		14,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars		200,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins		1,010,000 00	1,210,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped			1,149,972 94
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage			$815,151 29

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,994,079 20; for Customs, $470,000; Coin Certificates, $557,000; on account of Loan, $55,000; Payments, $523,639 57; Balance, $85,156,646 81.

THE GREAT BANK FAILURE.

The Failure of Culver, Penn & Co.—Its Bearing Upon the Oil Interests.

From the Titusville Herald, March 28.

A considerable local sensation was occasioned last evening by a report that the well-known banking-house of CULVER, PENN & Co., of New-York, had suspended payment. Upon an investigation of the rumor, we ascertained that a private telegraphic dispatch had been received from Mr. CULVER to the effect above stated.

It was quite natural that some excitement should ensue upon the confirmation of the report, and inquiries were everywhere made as to what degree the Titusville banks would be affected. Mr. CULVER was largely interested in the banking business throughout the country, but not especially so in this city. The Petroleum Bank, we understand, is the only institution affected by the failure here. Mr. CULVER was a small stockholder in the First National Bank, but the latter had overdrawn its account with CULVER, PENN & Co., and is consequently on a perfectly sound and reliable basis. **Its resources are ample, and all demands from depositors can be promptly discharged at the counter.**

The Second National Bank had no business connection with CULVER, PENN & Co. They had no stock in that institution, which is probably the only bank in the oil region outside of Pithole City and Plumer entirely independent of the firm.

The banks in which the New-York houses are commonly reported to be interested, and which, if so, are most likely to be injuriously affected by the failure, are as follows:

Petroleum Bank, Titusville; Venango County Bank, Franklin; First National Bank, Corry; Bank of Lawrence County, Newcastle; Crawford County Bank, Meadville; Oil City Bank, Oil City; First National Bank, Plumer; A. D. COTTON & Co., Petroleum Centre.

There were other banks in various parts of the country—one at Bucyrus, Ohio, one or more in Indiana—in short a total of thirteen, all of which we believe, made their deposits with CULVER, PENN & Co., New-York. At the time of the failure of MORRIS KETCHUM & Co., New-York, CULVER, PENN & Co. succeeded to the distinction of being the heaviest banking firm in the United States, and were regarded as the soundest.

In what degree the issues of the above banks will be affected it is impossible to say. All their currency cannot permanently depreciate, for they are nearly all National Banks, and hence secured by the deposit of bonds in the United States Treasury. That their depositors must suffer is inevitable, but it is a satisfaction to know that the First and Second National of Titusville are entirely unaffected by the crash.

We sincerely regret the disaster, not alone on account of Mr. CULVER, who has been one of the most energetic, public spirited and successful business men of the oil region, but for the temporary commercial derangement which must naturally ensue in the oil producing region. **There is, however, no real cause for distrust and alarm in this section. The deposits are large, and are scattered all over the country.**

As regards the condition of the First National Bank here, which rumor has classed with the "Culver Banks," we are authorized to say that Mr. CULVER owns but a very small amount of its stock; that the bank had no funds in the hands of CULVER, PENN & Co., and that all drafts made by this bank upon that firm have been provided for at another New-York institution and will be promptly paid on presentation; and finally, that all depositors can have their money on call.

The exciting cause of the failure is to be found in the magnificent, but astounding scheme of building a metropolitan city—Reno—at a point between Franklin and Oil City, on the Allegheny river. The programme of this gigantic enterprise is best set forth in Mr. CULVER'S words, as taken by our own representative, who accompanied the capitalists' excursion to Pithole and reported the speech delivered by Mr. CULVER at the Morey Farm Hotel banquet, on the 3d of October last. We copy from the morning *Herald* of October 4th, containing an elaborate account of the excursion, which cost Mr. CULVER the sum of $25,000.

Mr. CULVER said: "He dealt in facts and figures, and not rhetoric. He had lived in these parts for several years, and was fully impressed with the reliability of the oil business. He was not an oil man, though as one deeply interested in its permanence, it had been a constant subject of thought with him where the centre of business would ultimately be. He predicted that a great town must arise on the Allegheny, in this prolific valley, and one that was accessible in all directions. He believed that Reno possessed the advantages requisite for an important seat for trade and commerce. And he proposed to organize a company in such way as neither to cheat himself nor the stockholders. The great complaint in the oil regions was the want of the comforts of life, decent habitations, good drainage, schools, &c., and men were unwilling to bring their families here while such privations were felt.

He thought that a town that overcame these prejudices, and was not liable to such objections, would invite settlement. Then they had a vast amount of oil-boring lands, capable of bearing 1,000 wells. Every well which had been put down, and there were five or six in number, had proved a paying well. His plan was to stock the Company at ten millions of dollars, to be placed in the hands of trustees for loan to the United States Government, every stockholder to have his money back at any time, if dissatisfied with his investment, without interest. Twelve directors to be chosen for the Company, taking one from each of the principal cities of the country, and a President elected at large. These directors to appoint ten traveling agents, who shall also designate twenty local agents. This will give 200 agents, and if each agent sell but 40 shares of the stock, the whole ten millions is taken. He proposed that 1,000 wells be put down on their territory by the Company. If only 500 turned out favorably, and the yield averaged but two barrels each, this would give a daily product of 1,000 barrels, which, at $6 per barrel, would give an income of $6,000 a day, or $1,800,000 per year. Deducting $800,000 for taxes and expenses, would leave a net profit of $1,000,000 to the stockholders."

Mr. CULVER'S failure will be nowhere more sincerely deplored than in Titusville, where he had many personal friends and admirers, and had contributed so liberally of his energy and his means to the development and prosperity of the town. He established the first bank of issue in Titusville—the Petroleum Bank—which was first located opposite the United States Hotel on Spring-street, in the Spring of 1861. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1864, and took his seat in December last, but his immense engagements have precluded a regular attendance. He is the youngest member of that body, and one of the ablest. No man who has ever acquired wealth has excited less envy, and has devoted it to more beneficent objects, or enjoys for his social and personal qualities greater esteem in the community. A year since, his scheme would have proved practicable and remunerative. Its failure is due as much to the general prostration of business and the depression of oil interests as to the intrinsic difficulties of the undertaking. The public confidence in his integrity is unimpaired. He will probably be able to make a satisfactory adjustment of his affairs, and his great business talents and indomitable perseverance will enable him to regain a commanding position in the commercial world.

Public Feeling in Titusville—Scenes at the Banks, &c.

From the Titusville Herald, March 29.

The absorbing topic of discussion in all circles yesterday was the Culver, Penn & Co. failure, announced in the *Morning Herald*. Before 8 o'clock a numerous crowd of citizens had assembled at the corners of Spring and Franklin streets, and mainly in front of the First National and Petroleum Banks, anxiously debating the situation, and indulging in all sorts of conjectures respecting the stability of these institutions.

Before banking hour arrived the crowd had largely augmented, but the doors of the Petroleum Bank remained closed, and the depositors who had indulged in the hope of getting their checks cashed at its counter were sadly disaffected by the result. The only consolation afforded them was contained in the following announcements, placed against the window from the interior:

PETROLEUM BANK,
TITUSVILLE, Penn., March 28, 1866.

To our Dealers and the Public:

In consequence of the unexpected suspension of our New-York correspondents, we are reluctantly compelled to suspend also. We ask your forbearance until we can ourselves ascertain the precise nature and extent of our misfortune, assuring you that every possible thing shall be done for your security.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN R. MADISON, Cashier.

Depositors will hand in their pass-books through the Post-office to be written up.
J. R. M., Cashier.

PETROLEUM BANK,
TITUSVILLE, Penn., March 28, 1866.

DEAR SIRS: I have just received the following dispatch from C. V. CULVER:
JOHN R. MADISON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

I will be able to pay in full within time to convert. Advise holders of Crawford and Oil City notes not to sacrifice, but to accept receipts, which we will pay in ... will go west as soon as possible.
C. V. CULVER.

The latter proposition elicited various opinions, but the prevailing one seemed to be that the notes of the said banks must be quite as good security to the holders as any other form of "receipt."

It appears that the Petroleum Bank is not a National Bank, and had never obtained a permit, notwithstanding the fact that the sign "Petroleum National Bank" is conspicuously posted upon one side of the building.

The Crawford County Bank, at Meadville, applied for a permit, but never fulfilled the conditions of the act by depositing bonds, and never issued National Bank notes. The same fact is true of the Oil City Bank, Venango County Bank and Lawrence County Bank.

The following is the official statement of the Petroleum Bank, as published on the 5th inst.:

ASSETS.

Coin	$1,834 22
Bank notes	9,016 00
United States legal tender notes	13,150 00
Due from banks and bankers	403,418 01
Bills discounted	62,865 81
United States bonds	316,151 71
Other assets	75,591 93
Total	$882,027 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Circulation	$109,442 00	
Circulation on hand	——	109,442 00
Due to depositors		206,516 95
Due to banks and bankers		7,935 44
Other liabilities		58,133 29—$882,027 68

The above is the last statement published, and furnishes an approximate view of its condition at the time of the suspension. The largest stockholder and the largest depositor in this bank is Mr. A. P. FUNK, of this city. There are several other heavy depositors here and in the neighboring towns, but we very fortunately have no business firms that will be seriously injured by the failure.

The scene at the First National Bank, when the doors were thrown open, was rather enlivening. The crowd poured into the passage like a besieging army, and checks and pass-books rained down upon the counter like a refreshing Summer shower after a protracted drouth. But though the cloud burst with astonishing fury, the storm was of short duration, and as soon as the rush subsided, to fulfill the metaphor, nobody would have believed that it had "rained." In other words, the panic was wholly restricted to small depositors. Those who had the largest sums at stake ridiculed the apprehensions of their neighbors, and satisfied of the soundness and integrity of the institution made their customary deposits; while others, including not a few of the "solid men" of Titusville, came forward and tendered the Bank any loan it required. Thus, at 12 M. the deposits of the day at the First National Bank were actually in excess of the amounts which had been checked out, and the public confidence in its stability was very generally restored.

There was a good deal of speculation in the streets among the holders of bills on the suspended banks, and considerable amounts of "Crawford County," "Oil City," and "Venango" notes were bought at sums ranging from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar. Some of the Crawford County Bank notes, we are informed, were sold as low as 15 cents per dollar.

The failure of CULVER, PENN & Co., though taking the general public by surprise, was not altogether unexpected by shrewd financiers, and there were predictions of their early suspension a week ago. The Collector of Internal Revenue here removed his deposits from the Petroleum Bank on the 19th inst., but on the same day purchased a draft for $16,000, on CULVER, PENN & Co., which was protested on reaching New-York.

Whatever the injuries entailed upon the oil-producing region by this failure, it will certainly have one beneficial result. It will admonish our people of the propriety of patronizing such banking institutions only as adequately protect their bill holders by the deposit of registered United States bonds. Every State bank charter will be valueless after the 1st of July, for the imposition of ten per cent. upon all their issues after that date—virtually enjoins suspension, and it is now too late to convert State into National Banks. In our judgment the business men of the community should resolve to take nothing but National Bank and Legal-tender notes, and our National Banks, coöperating in this reform, should give notice that after a certain date they will receive nothing but National Currency, except at the owner's risk. Had such an arrangement been effected a year ago, the Venango and Crawford County rags with which we are flooded to-day would have been driven out, and we should have nothing to-day but greenbacks and the issues of National Banks.

LATER—SUSPENSION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

At a meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank, last evening, a dispatch was received from C. C. DUFFIELD, Esq., Cashier, now in New-York, saying that the bonds of the Bank, deposited with CULVER, PENN & Co., as a special deposit, had been appropriated by them!

In consequence thereof, the First National Bank will be compelled to suspend payment for a short time. The Bank has assets sufficient to meet all deposits, which we are assured will be done as speedily as possible.

The intelligence of this suspension strikes none with more surprise and regret than ourselves. A general confidence in the stability of the First National Bank, prevailed not only among the officers of that institution, but our citizens generally. The unexpected defalcation of CULVER, PENN & Co., in the matter of these bonds, which was not known till after banking hours yesterday, changes the whole aspect of the situation. But we accept the assurance of the President that the suspension will be temporary. We understand that a director from each of the banks is to start for New-York to-day, to effect arrangements for the security of depositors.

Mining in Canada.

A Canada correspondent of the *American Mining Journal* presents some facts regarding the progress of mining operations at the Chaudiére, which are not unworthy of notice. He says: I transmit you the following statement of the progress of mining operations in the Canadian gold fields, feeling assured that all those interested in their development will thus, through the medium of your influential and interesting journal, have an opportunity of watching their progress. I may, however, premise, for the information of others not acquainted with the locality, that it is only within the past two years that public attention has been called to the fact of the existence of large deposits of gold in this district, now more commonly known as the "Chaudiére Gold Mines," and consequently that mining operatives here are comparatively in their infancy yet, but from the large results obtained by assay of the richness of the several quartz veins by which the whole district, comprising some ten thousand square miles, is reticulated, it is simply a question of time, as to the unlimited supply of the precious metals which must be eventually obtained from the Canadian gold fields.

I subjoin the proceedings of a meeting of the Chaudiére Gold Mining Association, the formation of which was published in the *Mining Index* of the 19th ult., as giving some indication of the progress of the work going on.

At a meeting of the Chaudiére Gold Mining Association, held at Gilbertville, St. François, Beauce Co., on the 3d inst., the following report concerning the different quartz reefs being worked in this division was received:

The Gold Hill Mining Company have one shaft now sunk 8 feet, the reef opened 24 feet wide, neither wall yet found. The quartz has been assayed and found to yield $75 per ton.

Another reef, owned by some members of the same Company, and generally known here under the name of the Kilgour Vein, is down 30 feet and opened 20 feet wide. In this case the walls are not found. The quartz of this reef has been repeatedly assayed, and the average assay has been $82 50 per ton.

A reef owned by JOSEPH RIGG & Co., is being worked. They are now down a depth of 45 feet, the reef being 6½ feet wide. For 30 feet they met with nothing but feeders, which have now formed into a solid reef. The quartz in this reef contains free gold, and an assay of the quartz made gave a return of $130 per ton.

Messrs. LONGTIN & Co., have two shafts sunk, one of them 15 feet wide is down 15 feet, and another of 25 feet in width is down 16 feet. In both these shafts but one wall has been found, and free gold has been found in the quartz of both. Work stopped till Spring.

The Victoria Company, Messrs. DALE & Co., have two shafts sunk; one of 22 feet deep, walls 10 feet wide. In the first of these consists a number of feeders, but the latter is a solid reef. They have also started two other shafts, which are down about 4 feet. No quartz from the above reefs has been assayed, but there is a good show of gold.

The Reciprocity Mining Company have sunk one shaft on the Gilbert River of 25 feet in depth, where the walls are eight feet apart. They have as yet but a lot of feeders, but the reef is soon expected. They have also sunk another shaft on the Kempt stream, which is down 30 feet, and where the side walls are five feet apart. In this one visible gold has been found in the quartz.

Capt. NASSON is sinking two shafts; one at Jersey Point, which is down 27 feet, and the other at Cranbourne, which is down 12 feet. In both cases the indications are very good.

Mr. HALL, for the Detroit Company, is sinking three shafts; one at Jersey, which is down 35 feet, and two near the lines, on the Kennebec road, which are down 25 feet each. These reefs have good indications, and quartz has been sent to be crushed, but the result is not yet known.

POWERS & Co. have sunk a shaft of 10 feet deep, with a good show of gold. Work to be resumed in Spring.

The St. Lawrence Company is sinking a shaft on the Medjermet, but to what depths they have got I cannot say.

There is also one shaft of nine feet sunk by the De Lery Company, at St. Francois, where free gold has been found in the quartz.

A Mr. MICHEL, on behalf of the Canadian Government Geologists visited this place last Fall and took away specimens of quartz from the different reefs for assay; but the result will only be known when his report will be published, which will be, I believe, about the opening of Parliament.

In alluvium mining, the Reciprocity Company has given their land on the Gilbert out in lots to miners at very reasonable terms, and the miners so far have well succeeded.

I may mention that the Gold Hill Mining Company are daily expecting a quartz mill from Boston.

Since writing the above, intelligence has been received that 13 cwt. of ore taken from RIGGS & Co.'s vein, above referred to, was crushed in New-York, and assayed by mill process $40 to the ton.

This is the only ore from this district which has been passed through the mill so far, and has, consequently, inspired additional confidence in the gold-bearing character of our numerous quartz lodes.

KEROSENE OIL MANUFACTORY BURNED—SHOCKING FATE OF ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS.—The alarm for the Fifth District at about a quarter before 10 o'clock this morning, was occasioned by the taking fire of the Kerosene Oil Manufactory of BEDELL, LYON & Co., No. 50 Railroad-avenue, caused by the explosion of a tank on the first story, into which naptha was being introduced. The origin of the explosion is supposed to have been the culpability some one of the workmen in lighting a lamp in the room in which the naptha was running, the floating gas from the tank instantaneously communicating to the burning lamp, and in that manner probably occasioned the disaster. The explosion was terrific, literally shaking the building from its foundation, and almost immediately enveloping the building (a frame one) in flames, but a few moments elapsing before it was entirely consumed. The loss on the stock and valuable business papers which could not be rescued, is estimated at $12,000, on which there was no insurance. The building belonged to Mr. S. D. GOULD, of Paterson, and was of comparatively little value, probably $600. Mr. WM. LYON, one of the firm, at the time of the explosion was engaged in making repairs on the inside of a large tank in the upper story, and was of course at once surrounded by the flames which leaped up on all sides. His body was subsequently found in the ruins, presenting a horrible appearance, the flesh being entirely burned from the whole body, leaving only a charred mass of bones. The body was taken in charge by Coroner SANDFORD, and an inquest will be held at his office this afternoon. Mr. L. had in his pocket-wallet about $3,000 in money and checks belonging to the firm, which were to have been deposited in the bank during the day. One of the laborers, named MICHALL ——, was badly burned about the hands, and slightly about the face. On emerging from the premises his clothes were in flames, but through the presence of mind of several persons he was rolled through the mud and thus probably saved from being also burned to death. He was taken to the office of Dr. SOUTHARD and proper relief administered. A lady named Miss ALICE BRANDRETH, a milliner at the corner of South Prospect-street and New-York-avenue, passing the refinery at the time of the explosion, was blown into the street a distance of fifteen or eighteen feet, and miraculously escaped with a compound fracture of the forearm. She was taken to her home in a carriage by Officer P. C. SMITH, and Drs. CORWIN and D. W. SMITH attended to her injuries.

The sad fate of Mr. LYON has caused the deepest gloom among a very large circle of admiring friends. He was a leading official member of the First Congregational Church, and was esteemed as a most honorable and reliable man in all the affairs of life. He leaves behind him a sorrowing family, consisting of a wife and several adult children.—*Newark Advertiser, March 29.*

Sudden Death of a Murderer.

CHRISTIAN BERGER FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELL.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 29.

CHRISTIAN BERGER, the murderer of MARY WATT, who was to be hung on the 27th of April, was found dead in his cell, in the County Prison, at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner TAYLOR summoned a jury and held an inquest on the body in the afternoon, after a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. SHAPLEIGH. The witnesses examined testified as follows:

Andrew Fleming sworn—I am a keeper in the prison, and had charge of CHRISTIAN BERGER; on Monday his mother was allowed to see him, and gave him an apple, part of which he ate; since then no one has visited him but a minister of the Gospel and official visitors; I never knew of his threatening to take his life; yesterday I was at his cell a little after seven o'clock; at dinner time I was there again, and he asked to have more meat; about five o'clock I again went to the cell, and found him lying on his face on the floor; his face was a blackish red, and when I lifted him up he could not speak; I remained with him well on six o'clock; I asked him if he had been taking anything, and he said he had not; Dr. Klapp had been sent for, and he examined BERGER and felt his pulse; before I left him he said, "FLEMING, can you do anything for me?" I did not see him again until I found him this morning dead; he was lying on his side, head down; last week he complained of feeling unwell, and said he was worried; he was a hearty eater.

Dr. H. KLAPP testified that he saw BERGER about a week ago, when he was suffering from a slight bilious attack; gave him medicine and he recovered. The next he saw of him was on Wednesday, about 5 o'clock, when he found him suffering from epilepsy; applied the proper remedies, and in an hour he came out of the fit and recovered his voice; sought to ascertain if he had been taking anything, which he denied. The doctor saw him again at 9½ o'clock. when he was asleep in a chair; called him three or four times before he answered; spoke to him about sleeping in a chair, and he said he would go to bed; noticed nothing unusual in him; never intimated that he intended to commit suicide. He left no paper behind; could not read nor write; on one occasion he asked as to the amount of pain by hanging.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn: I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Christian Berger; found a slight abrasion on the right side of the face, as if from a fall; the face, neck and upper part of the breast were of a dark color; found the heart, lungs and liver in a healthy condition; the blood vessels of the scalp were filled with blood, and the brain was in a state of great congestion; also the membranes of the brain; I am of opinion that Christian Berger came to his death from congestion of the brain; there are many causes of congestion of the brain; convulsions will cause it; interruption of respiration also, and of the circulation of the blood. He might have had a convulsion in the afternoon, and a worse one at night; there was no indication of poison; the drawing up of the mouth and frothing at the mouth indicate spasmodic motion. The stomach was nearly empty; the intestines were in a healthy condition. Active poison would have caused inflammation of the stomach; narcotics could be detected in no other way except by the smell, or by chemical analysis.

The testimony was here closed, and the Jury returned a verdict of death from congestion of the brain. Arrangements were made by the father of BERGER to have him burried.

It will be recollected that on the trial of BERGER the great contest was with reference to his confession. There was a very determined effort made by the District-Attorney to secure the admission of his confession, while BERGER'S counsel, with equal determination, opposed the confession as not testimony under the circumstances surrounding it, when the detectives had their several interviews with the prisoner. The Court did exclude the confession, and the only fact allowed to be given in evidence before the Jury was that the razor was found in the spot indicated by BERGER.

The confession, thus excluded, went much further than is generally supposed by the public. It was not confined to an admission of the commission of the murder, but it also included the details of the crime. Before the trial, BERGER accompanied the detective to Miss WATT'S house, and while in the room where the body was found, coolly narrated the details of his crime. Since his conviction he has made no secret of his participation in the murder, and with his statement to the police officers and his counsel, the facts of the crime were these:

BERGER had frequently heard BESSIE LIPPINCOTT speak of Miss WATT'S money, and he then became seized with a desire to possess himself of the treasure he believed stored away in her house. He formed the design of robbing her several weeks before the 6th of January, but could not find a convenient time or opportunity until the day on which the murder was actually perpetrated. He had obtained the razor several days before, not, he said, with any deliberate intent of using it. He, however, took it with him on the morning in question, and when he reached Miss WATT'S house, he was met at the door by his victim. He immediately struck her and knocked her senseless. Leaving her lying within a few feet of the door, BERGER commenced ransacking the house for the valuables. He found nothing but the small amount of money menioned on the trial, together with the spoons.

After finding that nothing more was to be had in the house, he started down stairs, and when he reached the room where Miss WATT was lying, that lady opened her eyes, and in a feeble voice cried out to him, "I know you." This exasperated BERGER, and with an oath he drew the razor and cut the lady's throat, exclaiming as he did it, "You'll not know me long." He then started to go out, and upon opening the door saw the boy standing there. He immediately drew back and got away by another door. BERGER said he did not hear the boy knock, as he testified, and the fact that he did reach the door at the same time appears to have been an accident, and BERGER'S explanation is more consistent with the probabilities. If he had heard the boy knocking, he would have been likely to avoid the door. As it was, he reached the door, not aware of the presence of the lad, and was thus recognized.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF TWENTY, shortly to return to New-Orleans, wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady of 15 or 16 with a view to matrimony. Photographs exchanged. Address C. G. FRANKLIN, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS

TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:
Forty-fifth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue.
Twenty-seventh-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-ninth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
West-street, from Battery-place to Chambers-street.
Thirty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
And Thirty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, March twenty-two, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A STYLish black horse, 10 years old, gentle and will go in single harness. Apply at No. 64 West 10th-st.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Roissenau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. & S. BUTCHER, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
Office No. 84 Beekman-st., New-York,
Have received by recent importation:
Wm. Goodlad's C. S. Files for MACHINISTS.
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Carvers, &c.
William Wilkinson & Son's Sheep Shears.
Grass Hooks, &c., &c., &c.,
all of which are offered to the trade on favorable terms.

BONE DUST—PURE—FINE AND COARSE—for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE LIGHT-BOATS, READY for service. For particulars, inquire of T. & R. J. GRAY, No. 502 West-st., or EDWARD MARS, No. 103 North-Moore-st., or MCNAB & HASLIN, 86 John-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND MERchandise, in the first-class storage warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st. Apply in the office on the premises.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCE EXPENSES!!! BY BUYING YOUR DRY GOODS OF FOSTER BROTHERS,

NO. 272 BLEECKER STREET, COR. COMMERCE, WHERE YOU CAN SAVE FULL 20 PER CENT. ON ALL YOU BUY.
GOOD FAST COLORED PRINTS ONLY 16c.
BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS 22c.
ALL WOOL WHITE FLANNEL 28c.
BEST MAKES BLACK ALPACAS FROM 31c. UP TO 75c. A YARD.
BEST MAKES COLORED ALPACAS FROM 31c. UP TO 75c. A YARD.
HANDSOME SPRING DRESS GOODS FROM 22c. UP TO 50c. A YARD.
THESE ALPACAS AND DRESS GOODS ARE FROM 10c. TO 25c. A YARD BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
AUCTION LOT CASSIMERES 50c. A YARD.
AUCTION LOT TABLE LINENS $1@$1 25.
AUCTION LOT DELAINES 22c. A YARD.
AUCTION LOT DEBERGE ONLY 22c.
AUCTION LOT BALMORAL SKIRTS ONLY $2 50.
AUCTION LOT FULL YARD WIDE MUSLINS, GOOD QUALITY, ONLY 20c. A YARD.
HEAVY YARD WIDE MUSLINS 23c.
THE VERY BEST 25c. AND 30c.
THE GREAT RUSH OF BUYERS AT THE ABOVE PRICES SHOW PLAINLY HOW CHEAP OUR GOODS ARE.
CUT THIS OUT AND GO FOR BARGAINS TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER STREET, COR. COMMERCE.

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 75.
HARTFORD AND LOWELL EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.
BEATTYS & BOAK, No. 8 Fourth-av.

OPENING OF PARIS CLOAKS
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4,
AT RETAIL,
A full assortment of RICH PARIS CLOAKS and MANTILLAS of the latest and most elegant designs, imported expressly for our Retail Department.
ALSO,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
An attractive stock of SPRING CLOAKS and MANTILLAS of the most approved Paris shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Shades, and Curtain and Shade Fixtures of every kind at retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
A fine assortment of fashionable dress goods, for Spring and Summer wear, at retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
FASHIONABLE SPRING DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.
RICH LYONS SILKS, FANCY AND PLAIN, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
RING SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
PRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

GREAT BARGAINS
will be offered on MONDAY, from the heavy auction sales of last week, comprising
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, in PLAIN STRIPES, CHECKS, CORDED CHINE, from $1 upward.
Also,
PRINTED FOULARD PARIS POPLINS, and other desirable DRESS GOODS.
Also,
BROCHE SHAWLS, in all qualities.
LLMA LACE POINTS, in White and Black.
REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS,
LACE CURTAINS less than gold costs.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Have received from the AUCTIONS during the past week EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN FINE SHAWLS.
BLACK, SCARLET and WHITE PAISLEY SHAWLS.
Very beautiful and entirely new styles of LLAMA WOOL SHAWLS.
An elegant assortment of GRENADINE SHAWLS, In entirely new designs, which they will not have another opportunity of offering this season.
ALSO,
Another lot of RICH SILKS,
Which they will offer equally as low as those they have sold during the past two weeks.
ALSO,
A lot of twenty pieces of PLAIN PURPLE SILKS, At a reduction of thirty per cent.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
Fifty Pieces
BLACK RUSSEL CORDS,
at 75 cents, worth $1 50.
ALSO,
One Hundred Pieces
BLACK ALPACAS,
the greatest bargains they have ever offered.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSLINS AND PRINTS
At LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st.
Good Shirting for 25 cents.
Very fine for Ladies' Skirting, 25 cents.
Splendid Spring Prints, from 18 to 20 cents.
Merrimack and all the best styles, 22 cents.
Also Summer Flannels, all wool, 37½ cents.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER AT LOW PRICES
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the recent AUCTION SALES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
On MONDAY, April 2,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS to all their POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, purchased at the recent LARGE AUCTION SALES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

BARGAINS IN
REAL INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS,
from $50 each, upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GRAND OPENING.
C. J. OPPENHEIM & BROTHERS will open TO-MORROW, (Monday,) April 2, a choice selection of Cloaks and Basques for the Spring and Summer season, comprising many NOVELTIES of imported as well as their own manufacture, to which we invite special attention of all purchasers.
VILLA DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway.

MME. S. PINCHON
HAS RECEIVED FROM PARIS
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS AND DRESSES.
No. 56 BLEECKER-ST.

MRS. DIEDEN,
NO. 731 BROADWAY.
ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL,
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
DRESSES, CLOAKS, LINGERIES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will offer on MONDAY, new black and plain colored silks, new dress goods, new alpacas, new shawls, new cloaks, new prints, new ginghams, &c., all suitable for Spring trade.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!
GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
THE COUNTRY IS SAVED.
LET THE PEOPLE REJOICE,
FOR FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.,
ARE SELLING ALL THE BEST MAKES OF YARD-WIDE BROWN SHEETING AT THE LOW FIGURE OF 25c. PER YARD.
JUST THINK OF IT. ALL THE BEST BROWN SHEETING AT 25c PER YARD.
LET EVERY CONSUMER OF THIS ARTICLE GO IMMEDIATELY TO FOSTER & WELSH'S,
NO. 227 8TH-AVE., NEAR 22D-ST.,
AND SECURE AT LEAST ONE PIECE OF THEIR BEST STANDARD MUSLIN, AT 25c. PER YARD,
AND WHILE THERE DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE THEIR DRESS GOOD STOCK, WHICH IS THE BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
HANDSOME ALPACAS, OF ALL COLORS, AT 31c., AT 37½c., AT 44c., AT 50c., AT 62½c, 75c, $1.
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS, AT 25c., AT 31c., AT 37½c., AT 44c. AND 50c.
ALSO, THE BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, AT 22c. PER YARD,
AND ALL THE OTHER BEST MAKES AS CHEAP IN PROPORTION.
IF YOU WISH BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, GO THIS WEEK TO
FOSTER & WELSH'S, No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.

HALF A LENGTH AHEAD OF THE AUCTIONS.
12,000 yards DRESS GOODS—just opened at VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 4TH-AV., at the lowest of low prices.
RICH SATIN BROCHE DANDINA, for 38c.
SUPERB SATIN BROCHE FIONKS, for 38c.
HEAVY POPLIN LOSUNAS—fine, for Traveling Dresses—for 35c.
MOHAIR MOZAMBIQUES, for 31c.
SILK-STRIPE ALPACA, for 30c.
FINE PERSIAN, for 30c.
MOZAMBIQUES, CASSANDRAS, for 25c.
MOHAIR DELAINES, for 25c.
SAXONY and SHEPHERD PLAIDS, for 20c.
VERY FINEST SWISS MULL MUSLIN, cheap at $1 50, selling for $1.
EMBROIDERIES—FANCY GOODS, LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS—CURTAIN MUSLINS,
LINEN BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Ladies', Gent's and Children's MADE-UP GOODS and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES and HOSIERY, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS,
BRAIDS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
at prices heart-breaking to importers.
VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

INTERESTING TO THE UNDERWRITERS.
2,000 yards FRENCH SILK WROT GRENADINE, with two seams breadth on one edge, cheap at 62c., and selling for 22c. a yard., at VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 50.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, etc., equally low, at
J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION in the price of MOURNING GOODS. We have just received from auction a splendid stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, some SPECIAL BARGAINS.
N. B.—100 pieces FINEST ENGLISH MOURNING PRINTS, reduced to 1s. 6d. per yard. COLORADO EMPRESS and CRAPE CLOTHS, $8, $9 and $10 per dress; handsome, good and very serviceable. Also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS and BONNETS, choice styles.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK ALPACAS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
We offer a very superior make and finish at 56c.@62½c. @75c.@87½c.@$1. Ladies requiring such goods should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere. (N. B.) One case of MOZAMBIQUES and one of choice QUEEN'S CLOTH at $5 per dress—just half price.
W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway. Between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETINGS.—GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8th-av., will exhibit on MONDAY new Spring styles of Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades, in new designs, &c., at low prices.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will offer on MONDAY, and during the week, good Muslin for 25 cents, worth 31c.; 28c., worth 35c.; 31c., worth 37½c.; 37½c., worth 45c. Also, a few pieces Black Silks (good quality) from auction. A bargain.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—SPRING importation; a fine assortment in long and square. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door from Amity-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. BOSTWICK,
No. 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
DEALT IN ON COMMISSION.

SPECIAL INSURANCE NOTICE.
Messrs. TEMPLE & HOADLEY, No. 56 Wall-st., attend promptly to all kinds of Fire and Marine Insurance in first-class city or out of town Companies, at very low rates. Rents, Leases, and Good-will of Leases protected against loss or destruction by fire. Parties dropping us a line will be called upon, or when out of town will receive a prompt reply.
Refer by permission to David Hoadley, Esq., Messrs. Herring & Pearce, Messrs. Abernethy & Co., Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., and others.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, March 31, 1866.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1866, FROM the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after April 2d.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,750,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under—five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 2, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—NO. 594 8TH-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 14th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such at the time of closing the transfer books. The transfer books will close April 4, and open on the 16th prox.
By order, F. H. TOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after April 5.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of April 8.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MERCHANT HAVING AN ACQUAINTance and business every way desirable, in one of the most flourishing of Western cities, desires to form a connection with a party in this City, who will invest an equal amount with the advertiser, (from $20,000 to $25,000,) and who not only has the money, but who is in every way qualified to attend to the purchases of the house; therefore none whose business, as well as private character, will not bear the closest scrutiny need answer; undoubted New-York references given. Address L. A., Box No. 5,733 New-York Post-office, with real name.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of an old-established watch, jewelry and fancy goods business, in the best location in the City of Newark, N. J. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address W. A. T., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. P. S.—No brokers need apply.

$10,000 TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.—$10,000 in cash and a desirable manufacturing establishment would be exchanged for a desirable stock of merchandise. Call on or address, for three days, J. C. WHEELER, No. 131 Duane-st., with Hoover, Stone & Co.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 IN CASH AND A DEsirable manufacturing establishment would be exchanged for a desirable stock of merchandise. Call on or address for three days J. C. WHEELER, No. 131 Duane-st., with Hoover, Stone & Co.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP, (FOR obvious reasons) a patent right for one State only, by which the purchaser, with energy, can make $20,000 per year. Apply at No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 12.
W. D. HALFMANN.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100,000, in the wholesale grocery trade, by a house doing a profitable and growing trade. Full particulars by addressing TRADE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

N. B.—THE REMOVAL OF REMAINS INTERRED in the burying ground on 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., will commence on MONDAY, April 2. Further information may be obtained from E. H. SENIOR & SONS, No. 75 Carmine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.
NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN.
ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864-65
BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL....$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866.... 281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID.... 993 79
This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
Hugh Laing, D. Henry Haight,
Effingham Townsend, Geo. A. Townsend,
Amos R. Eno, Charles R. Swords,
Silas Bronson, Robert M. Bruce,
John Watson, A. Yznaga del Valle,
Samuel Willets, Lawrence Turnure,
D. A. Cushman, Henry S. Leverich,
Thomas Small, Jacob Van Wagenen,
Uriah J. Smith, John R. Willis,
S. L. H. Ward, Preston H. Hodges,
John Scott Boyd, Walker Barnes,
L. S. Suarez, Henry Coffin,
George Griswold, Noah S. Hunt,
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Collections made on all parts of the United States.
Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 29 Broad-st.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:
EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.
American Express Co. — National Express Co.
Adams Express Co. — National Bankers' Ex. Co.
United States Express Co. — Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co. — American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Expres Co. — U. S. Telegraph Co.
Harnden Expres Co. — Russian-American Tel. Co.
Southern Express Co. — Insulated Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co. — Merchants' Express.

CONNOR, BUNCE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange.
Particular attention to the purchase and sale of the following Express Stocks, upon commission only: Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., National, Kingsley, Harnden, National Bankers, Southern, Merchants, National Exchange and Transportation Company.

HELLEN, McROBERTS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD AND STOCKS.

OFFICE OF BUNKER HILL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bunker Hill Petroleum Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, at which meeting the subject of raising money by mortgage to meet the liabilities of the Company; selling and disposing of the property of the Company for the same purpose and of dissolving this Company, will be considered, and also to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Parties unable to attend the meeting are requested to send their proxies to the President or Secretary of the Company, with their wishes as to the foregoing matters, and authorizing them to act at said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1866, to April 4, 1866, inclusive. W. H. Brown, A. T. Stout, J. S. Allen, J. W. Baker, John W. Hinchman, James Brown, L. C. Coe, B. P. Chatfield, S. M. Buckingham, Directors.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau, Rooms Nos. 19, 20 and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING to be an extract from the by-laws of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company:

"ART. 1, SEC. 1. All meetings of Stockholders shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, and the annual meeting for the election of Trustees shall be held the fourth Wednesday of May in each year, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the polls shall be kept open one hour. If from any cause an election shall not be held on the day above designated, it may be held on any subsequent day to be fixed by the Board of Trustees."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of May, 1866. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 23d May, inclusive.
By order. CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 22 William-st., New-York.—To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of said Company, at No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it will be proposed to diminish the capital stock of said Company from $1,500,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES H. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.
S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of such Company, and providing the means of liquidating its present indebtedness.
The transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 10th April inclusive. By order of the Board.
JOHN H. ROLSTON, Secretary, No. 80 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees, under the first mortgages of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, at the request of a majority of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgages, having commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of said mortgages, notice is hereby given to the parties who have not yet deposited their bonds and stock, to deposit the same without delay with the Union Trust Company, of this City, in order that they may participate in the arrangement for the sale of said road and franchises.
GEO. W. STANTON, JR., }
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
BLAKELY WILSON, }

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books closed from 19th instant to 3d proximo, both days inclusive.
FRANK K. McCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, ILL., March 17, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, free of Government tax. JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILW'Y CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.
AMOS TENNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 243 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, March 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 2, from 12 till 1 o'clock P. M.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company, April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT, NO. 4 PINE-ST., REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS. Offer for sale a large number of first and second class esidences in this City, and country seats and farms on e Hudson, in this State, New-Jersey and other secns.

ALSO, TO LET—FIFTEEN FURNISHED HOUSES, and a number of houses unfurnished.

ALSO, WILL LOAN MONEY ON MORTGAGE.

OR SALE—WYNNESTOWE—THE RESIDENCE of the late Wm. H. Ranlett, on the Saddle River, ithin 20 miles of New-York and 1½ miles from ohokus depot, on the Erie Railroad. The main building is of brown-stone; the whole house is of good size, nished throughout with steam, and conservatory atched; these with the barn and numerous outbuildings re in good order, including a well filled ice-house. The rm contains about 60 acres under a high state of cultiation; two cottages for laborers are on the place. The rchards are filled with the choicest fruit, and the garen with various fruits and vines. The grounds are stefully laid out and the situation is perfectly healthy; never-failing trout stream runs through the premises. nquire of N. ORR, No. 52 John-st., or DANIEL LOW, o. 29 Broadway, and on the premises. Price $20,000.

OR SALE OR LEASE—IN THIS CITY, A building, eligibly situated for business, within two locks of the East River. The main building is 60x100 eet, with two wings, one of 30, the other of 29 feet frontge; the main building seven stories high, with basement. It contains a first-class new engine and boiler, apacity 100 horse, with power rented to the amount of 3,000 per annum. The main building is heated by steam, ith steam pump, hose, &c., and two of Otis' steam oists running from basement to highest story. The uilding is lighted front, side and rear. The one wing is five-story building, with steam hoist. Any manufacurer requiring ample room, power, light and water, will nd this most desirable property. For terms apply to H. . WHITE, Architect, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

OR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 100 acres, on high ground, 1½ miles from epot at New-Brunswick, and 1¼ hours from New-York; ouse situated in a beautiful evergreen grove, containg 15 rooms, besides pantries, closets in every room, ith all modern improvements, gas, bath with hot and old water, water-closets, steam furnace, broad piazzas ront and rear, &c., &c. Also, cottage containing 6 ooms, ten-pin alley, ice-house, filled, gas-house, stables, oach-house, farm stables for 4 horses and 10 cows, agon-houses, sheds, large new barn on farm; land all nderdrained with tiles and highly productive; fine fruit, egetable garden, &c., &c. The house and about 20 acres be sold separate if desired; price for that $35,000. the whole place for $50,000. Address EDWARD LASH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

OR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDson, 110 acres of land, with large dwelling-house, conining all the modern conveniences and adapted to Winter as well as Summer occupancy, large carriageouse, stables and sheds, grapery, greenhouses, gardener's house, large garden, fruitery, &c., &c.; all in good rder; the buildings were all constructed by the present wner and are nearly new; fine views of the river and ountains; this property adjoins and comprises part of e country seat of the late James Boorman; it will be old low (with furniture if desired) if applied for soon. lso a farm of 180 acres, with large barns, farm-house, c., adjoining the above. Apply to HOMER MORAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OTTAGE IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS., FOR SALE.—A house situated in the village of Great Barrington, Mass., within five minutes' alk of the Housatonic Railroad Station, containing 15 ooms, beside rooms in the cellars; stable, carriage, ood and poultry houses, all in good repair; one acre of nd, surrounded by a hedge, watered by a brook, and ell supplied with apples, pears, grapes, plums, &c.; rice $7,000. Apply on the premises to Mrs. DAVID VES.

WEAVER & MOORE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., have for sale in Bloomfield, Montclair, range, Newark, Belleville and other parts of New-Jersey, a great variety of farms, country seats, cottages, vaant lots, water powers, mills, hotels. The region is acessible to New-York, with an assurance of increased falities; elevated and healthy; many sites commanding view of New-York City. All that pertains to civilizaion can be enjoyed. Send for circular.

OR SALE—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J., A fine large residence, with several acres of ground, andsomely laid out, containing a large and choice colection of fruit trees in bearing, also an abundance of rnamental and natural growth of shade trees, and comanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, eing within a half hour's drive or ride by horse railroad the Hoboken ferry; location perfectly healthy. Adress Box No. 1,060 Post-office.

ALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—For le, to close an estate, the plot of ground, on the corner Water and Washington sts., Brooklyn, 62x100. For a ctory, machine-shop, foundry or similar business, the cation is unsurpassed. Also, the excellent frame welling-house, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near ands-st. The location is good. Lot 30x100. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., N. Y.

URNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WILliamsburgh, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, 22 eet 4 inches wide, 40 feet deep, lot 100 feet; newly furished and painted this Spring, and in thorough good rder from top to bottom; has all the modern improvements. Price, $15,000; part can remain on mortgage. ocation, Rodney-st., near Bedford-av. Premises can e seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., by card from D. ALLEN, o. 65 Pine-st., New-York.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE a first-class residence, with stable, will do well to examine No. 2 Second-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn; ouse 34 feet 8 inches wide (double,) in perfect order; has very convenience; is open and can be seen any time in ay; not occupied. For price, which is reasonable, and rms, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., Neworк.

A VERY CONVENIENT, FIRST-CLASS residence for sale, in an excellent neighborhood, at moderate price, No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn; house 34 feet wide, three stories; has parlor, dining and recepion room on one floor; in good order; not occupied; can e seen any time; keys next door. For further particurs apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., Neworк.

5.000—AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A NEARly new cottage house, ten rooms; new stale, carriage-house, &c. One acre beautifully laid out ith shade-trees, fruits, garden, &c., &c. One hour from ity Hall, New-York; near two depots; trains every our; $3,000 cash; immediate possession. Apply to J. ILTON, No. 307 East Broadway, between 1 and 3 P. M.

OR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 78 10th-st., four doors east of 5th-av.; e house is 25 feet wide, has ten bedrooms, three bathg-rooms, hot and cold water on each floor, ample osets, gas, furnace, &c., all in good order; part of the urchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire at o. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4, or of HOMER MORGAN.

AIRFIELD, CONN., COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Delightfully situated, comanding an extensive view; stone house, modern and acious; an abundance of garden and other uits; two and a quarter hours from New-York; 9 trains ily. Address Box No. 1,576 Bridgeport, Conn., or OMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON EAST bank of Passaic River, 1 mile from railroad depot, d within one hour of City Hall; 10 acres, brick house, rooms, carriage-house, stable, ice-house filled, gas, ot and cold water, and all city conveniences; large antity of fruit. Inquire of GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 aiden-lane.

OR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURnished, a beautiful place of six acres on the Hudson iver; three-quarters of an hour's sail by steamer from ot of Spring-st.; location convenient, beautiful and easant. For terms apply to J. W. CLOWES, No. 145 est 42d-st.

OR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLINGhouse, having all the modern appointments, No. 266 est 20th-st., opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theoogical Seminary; size of house, 41x48. For further parulars apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. Wall-st.

OR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 d 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from e ferry. Price $5,000 each. Possession May 1. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, Neworк.

OTTAGES FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, 2½ miles from Newark, N. J.; one with 7, and the her has 14 rooms; high tower, bath-room, fountain in arden; buildings and grounds ample: extensive view; ry healthy; one or twenty acres of land. Apply A. H. ROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

OR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story and chateau-roof, four-story, brownne high-stoop house; moderate size; recently d thoroughly built; handsomely finished, walnut; all odern improvements. Address R. R. B., Post-office, ox No. 2,904.

OR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY RESidence at Astoria, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., ith five acres of land; good garden with plenty of uit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half mile from steam-boat landing and ferry. For particurs inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

OR SALE CHEAP—POSSESSION APRIL 20, a desirably located four-story high-stoop brownone house, in good order, modern improvements, &c., 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; 22x25; lot feet 9 inches. Apply to GROSS, MARCH & CO., No. Water-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WO BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR SALE—In West 50th-st.; three-story high-stoop, st-class, with modern improvements, conveniently ranged; prices $10,500 and $12,000. Also, the brick use and lot No. 35 West 44th-st.; price $9,000. Apply ANDREW M. COLVIN, 124 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

URNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Twelve miles from Jersey ty, on the Northern Railroad; in complete order; also, ew light carriage and wagon, and about two acres of ound handsomely laid out. For terms apply at the use, or of W. R. VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

OR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, three-stories, basement counter cellar and high-stoop use on 18th-st., near 2d-av., with all the modern imovements; walls in fresco and gilt; price $14,000; rms favorable. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 owery, from 12 to 3.

OR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE, WITH dwelling of 7 rooms, a cottage of 4 rooms, carriageuse, &c.; large and small fruit in variety; 45 minutes om 27th-st. by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, nd about 10 minutes' walk from depot. Price $4,000. ddress EDMUND L. SMITH, Portchester, N. Y.

OR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FRENCH VILLA, two acres of land and outhouses, in Westchester ounty, on Whitlock's Point, 8 minutes' drive from four epots, gas and water, plenty of fruit, view of the Sound. pply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

OR SALE—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES of land, fine garden, 100 miles from New-York, on the st bank of the Hudson; one of the most delightful cations on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

REENWICH-ST.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, three desirable residences near the depot, furnished unfurnished. WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 roadway.

OR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A very desirable four-story brown-stone front house in rst-class location. Apply on the premises, No. 109 st 34th-st.

75.000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE is wanted, for which cash and incumbered real estate will be given. S. GILBERT, of Southern Land Agency, No. 82 Broadway.

SMALL NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Passaic, N. J., containing 7 rooms, cellar, rden, fruit, &c., 45 minutes by Erie Railroad; will not rented. Inquire of J. S. BIDDELL, Passaic.

OR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWNstone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x50; lot, ; with the furniture if desired; located in 30th-st., r 6th-av. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, 102 Reade-st.

OR SALE AT HARLEM—BRICK HOUSE south side of 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; westly row of five. Inquire of G. W. NOBLE, brick and l yard, foot of 129th-st.

USINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable corner property on William-st., below Wallwell rented. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 ne-st.

OR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., ween 5th and 6th avs., elegantly finished with rosed doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

OTTAGE AND 26 LOTS FOR SALE—in the best part of Ravenswood; valuable river ntage, and fine view of Central Park. ENOCH ARMITAGE, No. 34 John-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,

Offer for sale the following-mentioned brown-stone front residences:

Four-story high-stoop on Madison-av., extra size.
Four-story high-stoop on 5th-av., corner, with stable attached.
Four-story high-stoop on East 21st-st., near Broadway, extra size.
Four-story high-stoop on West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.
Four-story high-stoop on West 23d-st., near 6th-av.
Three-story high-stoop on West 24th-st., near Broadway.
Four-story high-stoop on West 25th-st., near Broadway.
Four-story high-stoop on West 26th-st., near 6th-av.
Four-story high-stoop on West 27th-st., near Broadway.
Four-story high-stoop on West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
Four-story English basement on West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
Three-story high-stoop on West 34th-st., near 7th-av.
Three-story high-stoop on West 35th-st., near 5th-av.
Three-story high-stoop on West 36th-st., near 5th-av.
Four-story high-stoop on West 37th-st., near 5th-av.
Four-story high-stoop on West 38th-st., near 5th-av.
Four-story English basement on East 38th-st., near Park-av.
Four-story high-stoop on East 39th-st., near Madison-av.
Four-story high-stoop on West 39th-st., near 5th-av.
Four-story high-stoop on East 40th-st., near 5th-av.
Four-story high-stoop on East 42d-st., near 5th-av.
Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS M. PHELPS.

We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,

SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.

A splendid plot, including a whole front, size 200x150, for sale, below Central Park, to close an estate; the finest property in the City for an investment.

Apply, between 12 and 2, or address
ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st., Offices Nos. 28 and 29.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE HOUSE, CONTAINING 16 rooms; conveniently arranged; hot and cold water, marble wash-basins, and bath-room; situated on the Passaic River, opposite Newark. On the premises is a fine, large stable, ice-house and vault; also, a nice garden of about 17 city lots; shade and fruit trees. Location perfectly healthy. Only 8 minutes walk from the depots of two railroads; seventy trains daily to New-York; commutation, $60 a year. Apply to F. STEVENS, 9 Gold-st., or 238 High-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—STABLE AND LOT ON 32D-ST., near Lexington-av.
Stable and Lot on 40th-st., near 4th-av.
Stable and Lot on 41st-st., near 4th-av.
Stable and Lot on 49th-st., near 6th-av.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A CONNECTICUT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE—Contains about 70 acres of land; is a good tobacco farm, midway between Hartford and Springfield, on the Connecticut River, near a railroad depot, and is one of the most sightly places in the Connecticut Valley. For particulars inquire at H. McCABE & CO.'S, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale in the Township of Plainfield, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; 25 acres land, advantageously situated; good houses, barn, &c.; nearly new; price $12,000. Apply for particulars to Mr. GEO. W. COOK, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID pair of carriage-horses, about 17 hands high, rich brown color, very stylish and perfectly gentle, with or without a fine Germantown Rockaway, almost new, and a double set of Lowder's harness. Apply at Nos. 275 and 277 East 9th-st.

$10,500.—FOR SALE IN 21ST-ST., between 7th and 8th avs., a good three-story high-stoop brick house; basement and under cellar, modern improvements and in good order; possession before the 1st of May; house, 20x40; lot, 109 feet. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON WEST 45TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a superior three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; has all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the City, containing 12 rooms, stable and two acres of land. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 70 William-st., New-York, or Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH BRICK house and lot on West 34th-st., near 7th-av., in first-rate order, being 22 feet front.

For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS AND A GOOD house in Williamsburgh, near Ewen-st.—$2,000; $1,000 cash; must be sold at once. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD THREE-story brick house, modern improvements and in good order; possession before May; house 20x40; lot 109 feet. Apply to MIDDLETON & POOLER, 12 Maiden-lane.

A NEAT TEN-ROOMED HOUSE, ADAPTed for two, in a quiet, airy place in Williamsburgh, within twenty minutes' walk of ferries. Address VETO, Station B, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 263 WEST 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with or without the furniture; lot 18.9 by half the block; house 18.9x55 feet. Apply to GEO. W. TODD, No. 64 Dey-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWELVE GOOD CARriage and draught horses, just from the country. Northwest corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st.
JOHN TURNBULL.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE QUARRY OF WHITE MARBLE, superior quality, 16 miles from New-York, one mile from Harlem Railroad Station. Apply to W. H. CARPENTER, No. 96 Vesey-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET BY D'M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

WEST 36TH-ST.—Three-story brown-stone, elegantly furnished, $400 per month.

WEST 33D-ST.—Three-story brick, 20x50, $1,300.

WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Four-story brick, 25x65, suitable for business or private residence, $4,200.

BROOKLYN, CHEEVER-PLACE.—Brown-stone, $1,200.

WANTED.

Several houses between 12th and 40th sts., for good tenants.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT Lofts (3d and 4th floors) of the Marble Store (over Devlin & Co.), corner Broadway and Warren-st., suitable for any importing business, or for a manufacturing or commission house. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 171 Broadway, New York, or No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN LOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New York.

TO RENT.—A HOUSE AND GARDEN ON SAYbrook Point, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. The above will be rented for the Summer or for a longer period if desired. Price $16 to $25 per month, according to the time for which it is rented. The premises can be reached by rail three times daily, and by steamboat every afternoon. For particulars inquire of G. BLAGUE, Jr., No. 101 Reade-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, on the Heights, two furnished and unfurnished brick houses, delightfully situated, of immediate access to ferry; hot and cold water, gas and all modern conveniences; gardens, lawn, wood land and stables, &c.; location healthy and view unsurpassed. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, Cottage House, on Vanderbilt-av., in good order; 10 rooms and 2 acres of ground, furnished or unfurnished; rent $600; furnished, $150 a month. Inquire on the premises, first house beyond Clifton Park, or to HENRY L. FARIS, 22 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for six months or a year, a desirable country residence at New-Rochelle, near steamboat landing and Neptune Hotel, with three acres of land, to a private family only. Apply to the subscriber on the adjoining premises.
C. WRIGHT.

FROM MAY 1, FURNISHED—A LARGE front room and hall room on the second floor; will be let together or separately to one or two gentlemen, without board; reference required; location below Houston-st., on the east side of the City. Address G., Box No. 4,549 Post-office.

TO LET.—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES, situated at Cedar Grove, 15 minutes' ride from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island; garden spot and coach house attached. Apply to
WM. LOCKMAN, First Landing.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDson, near West Point; a gentleman's house furnished, with stable, garden, fruit, &c., &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands. Apply to E. W. MITCHEL, firm of V. B. King & Co., No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop dwelling house, in perfect order and thoroughly furnished, situated in West 21st-st., near 5th-av., for 18 months, or during the absence of the owner in Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A FEW MONTHS, TO A FAMILY of adults, a well furnished three-story E. B. house, in best part of West 30th-st., having every convenience and in perfect order. Apply to STUYVESANT & DE WIRT, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THREE THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 242, 246, 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Also, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 354 West 32d-st., at $1,800 rent. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 544 BROADWAY, 20x80.
Also, offices in the building Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN. A family giving up house-keeping are anxious to let their furniture; a fine piano may be had with or without the furniture. Address Box No. 1,516 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BASEMENT NOS. 542 and 544 BROADway, being 40 feet front by 100 feet deep.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE MODERN three-story dwelling-house No. 28 (old number) East 13th-st.; to be seen from 11 to 1. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BRIDGEPORT, Conn., or for sale, a large first-class house, with all the modern conveniences and centrally located. Address HOUSE, Box No. 453 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 19 9th-st., to a small private family only; three stories, 22 feet wide; well furnished.
J. M. DAVIES, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEmen only, at No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in a very accessible and desirable locality; references exchanged.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Unimproved lots on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF HOUSE No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st. to let. Apply to MEALIO & CO.

TO LET—FIRST, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of house No. 147 East 25th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET,
BY BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., BET. NASSAU & WILLIAM STS.

No. 173 Lexington-av., unfurnished	$2,000
No. 30 East 35th-st., unfurnished	2,750
No. 354 West 32d-st., unfurnished	1,600
No. 40 9th-st., near 5th-av., unfurnished	2,500
No. 22 9th-st., near 5th-av., unfurnished	2,500
No. 12 Waverley-place, unfurnished	4,100
West 13th-st., Nos. 242, 246, 248, 250, each	1,000
8th-st., near Broadway, 2d floor and basement	1,500
St. Marks-place, half house	1,600
9th-st., near Broadway, parlor and basem't, busin's	1,500
No. 349 2d-av., unfurnished	1,800
No. 210 West 14th-st., unfurnished	2,750
No. 33 West 44th-st., unfurnished, for boarders	2,500
No. 117 West 19th-st., unfurnished	750
35th-st., E., bet. Madison & Park avs., fur'd, per mo.	425
36th-st., E., bet. Lexington & 4th avs. fur'd, per mo.	300
14th-st., W., bet. 8th & 9th avs., furnished, per mo.	300
44th-st., W., bet. 6th-av. & Br'dway, fur'd, per mo.	275
No. 114 East 17th-st., furnished, per month	225
No. 122 East 16th-st., furnished, per month	275
No. 182 9th-av., nr. 23d-st., for bo'ders, fur'd, per mo.	300
Lexington-av., cor. 27th-st., furnished	4,000
23d-st., W., bet. 7th and 8th avs., furnished	5,000
22d-st., bet. Broadway and 4th-av., furnished	5,500
No. 172 East 23d-st., furnished, per month	150
No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., fur'd, per mo.	400
Gates-av., Brooklyn, unfurnished	800
No. 13 Cheever-place, Brooklyn, unfurnished	1,000
Elliott-place, Brooklyn, furnished, per month	150
No. 121 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, furnished	3,000
Oxford-st., bet. Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, furnished	2,000

Also several desirable country residences.

The above houses can only be seen by permits from the Agents. Full particulars of the same can be obtained at their office, No 32 Pine-st.

BENEDICT & CO.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER A NEWLY FURnished house at Little Neck, L. I., containing ten rooms with modern improvements, stable and garden, with a view of the Palisades, Long Island Sound, Little Neck Bay, and surrounding country; 30 minutes from steamboat or railroad. Apply at No. 141 Fulton-st., second floor.

LARGE PARTLY FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—For one or two years from May 1, suited to keeping boarders or for private families; gardens, fruit, barns, &c., attached; rent $800; pleasantly situated at Monroe Village, Erie Railway, 2½ hours from New-York and three minutes from depot. Address Box No. 84 International Hotel, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE beautiful place known as Elm Place, at Westport, Conn., two hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, to let for four or five months from June 1; good stable on the premises, fine well of water, and splendid shade trees. Address MOSES W. WILSON, Esq., Westport, Conn.

TO LET.—THE OWNER OF A PRIVATE HOUSE would let the second and part of the third floors to a small, respectable family; rent $650; house No. 170 East 50th-st. For further particulars apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT BLACK Point, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink. Apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT THROGGS NECK, for the Summer months, a large house, barn and carriage-house; fine garden, plenty of choice fruits, beautiful grounds; near steamboat landing. Rent moderate. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEmen only, at No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., near the Maison Doree and Delmonico's. References exchanged.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES IN Watertown, Conn., with garden, stables, &c. Address H. J. MATTOON, Watertown, Litchfield County, Conn.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick modern house; fine location; five minutes from the ferry.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Most desirable and convenient residence, pleasantly located on 4th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, WITH steam power, two floors in the large building Nos. 199 and 201 Water-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A CORNER FURNISHED FRONT room in a private family, to one or two gentlemen, with every convenience, No. 166 Lexington-av., corner 31st-st. References given and required.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, ($2,500,) the desirable private residence, No. 33 East 27th-st., near Madison-av.; partly furnished. I. W. R. BROMLEY, No. 62 Wall-st.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—On Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. ferry, for six months or a year from early part of April next. Address L. F. HOUSE, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished house on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn.; location very desirable. Address Box No. 625 Bridgeport Post-office, or call at No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 33 West 27th-st., the entire second floor, without board or with breakfast only; rooms separately or en suite; references required.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st., a spacious hall. Also front and corner rooms for business, gallery, lodges, &c.

TO LET—A BACK OFFICE ON SOUTH-ST., near Maiden-lane. Rent $600. Address Box No. 5,425 Post-office.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 1,273 BROADway, corner 32d-st., to a small family or light business. Apply in the drug-store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A NEAT COTtage, containing about seven rooms, with two acres of good land; must be near the depot, in a good neighborhood, and not more than twelve miles from New-York City. Address, stating cash price and full particulars, E. D. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 38 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM April 20, a comfortably furnished house containing about 12 rooms, with plenty of shade trees, near the salt water, and within 200 miles of New-York. Address with full particulars (no other communications will be noticed,) F. L. B., Box No. 5,859 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house, with not less than 10 rooms, either in the vicinity of Newark or any of the depots on the line of the Morris and Essex Road this side of South Orange. Possession desired by 16th April, or sooner if possible. Address, stating terms, &c., W., Box No. 2,925 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house in a good location, anywhere from 18th to 40th st., from 4th and 7th avs. Rent not to exceed $3,000. First-class reference and security given. The commission will be charged to the owner.
CHARLES E. MILLS & CO., No. 34 Cedar-st.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, WITH ONE child, would take care of a house during the Summer months. Address LETTER CARRIER, Station G, Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y., delightfully situated, offers superior accommodations; only 30 minutes from Broadway, New-York City; at moderate rates.

$20 AND $25 PER WEEK.—TWO HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives. Call at No. 141 East 39th-st.

BOARD—THE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, ELEgantly furnished, en suite or otherwise; also a single room at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; dinner at 6.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN GREEN'S FARMS, near Southport, Conn., about 2½ hours from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; location pleasant, and very healthy. There is a barn on the place, with accommodations for horses. But few boarders will be taken; references exchanged. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Station D, Bible House, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN one hour's ride of New-York, for a family consisting of man, wife, child one year old, and nurse; also accommodation for horse and wagon; terms to be moderate. Address, stating distance from depot or landing, and terms of board, W. H. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and lady, (middle aged,) with quiet family, at a convenient distance from the City, and near railroad depot. Address, with particulars, J. H. BESHER, No. 108 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PARTY DESIRING board for the season can secure a very desirable suite of rooms in a house beautifully located and accessible by boat or cars every hour. Address BOARD, Box No. 2,982 Post-office.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with all modern improvements, may be had in a first-class family, in 128th-st.; sixth brown-stone house, west of 3d-av.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, Mme. DECOLAM.—Consultations from 10 until 8; past, present, future foretold; doubtful invited. No. 910 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York on THURSDAYS:

Atlantic, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm.......12th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.......26th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600t., 1,000 horse power.......10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.......31st May.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to
V. PRECHT, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, March 31
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, April 7
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, April 14
ENGLAND	SATURDAY, April 21
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, April 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.

31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.

APRIL.

11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS, TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picotalka.

The fast and favorite sidewheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
J. ATKINS, Commander,

Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 7, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES,

will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125; Third Class, $65,
IN CURRENCY;
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On APRIL 20, at NOON,

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.—THURSDAYS.

Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

LEO	DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO	BULKLEY, Commander.

The favorite fast sailing steamship
LEO

will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage.......$25 | Deck.......$10

EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, April 5.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY P. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,

will sail on THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

The elegant steamship
ANDALUSIA sails THIS DAY, at 3 P. M.
(Cargo received up to 2½.)

The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, April 7.

Intermediate vessels will be dispatched as occasion may require, sailing promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,

Is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched on her regular day, or before if loaded, from Pier No. 14 East River. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every Wednesday: TRIPOLI, April 11; HECLA, April 18; OLYMPUS, April 25. These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers. Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL steamship AUSTRALASIAN are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 8½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 4th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports through A. C. Willmarth, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.......MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EASTER WEEK.
EASTER MONDAY and EASTER TUESDAY,
April 2 and 3,
first nights of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS,
HUGUENOTS,

with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, increased chorus and orchestra, military band, ballet, &c., &c., and a great cast, including

Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Mlle. CLAUDINE CARIOLI,
Signor MAZZOLENI,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ARDAVANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c.
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET,
By Mlle. KRUGER and Mlle. L. VIDAL.
THE ARION SOCIETY
have in the kindest manner volunteered to sing in
THE GRAND CONJURATION SCENE,
which, together with the regular chorus, will be
THE LARGEST CHORAL FORCE
ever presented in opera at the Academy.

Conductor.......CARL BERGMANN

WEDNESDAY, April 4, TWO PERFORMANCES,
DAY AND EVENING,
WEDNESDAY—MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Last time of the popular Comic Opera
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Senorita CARMELINA POCH as LUCREZIA.

Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket-offices.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......MANAGER

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK.
THREE GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEES,
MONDAY—WEDNESDAY—SATURDAY—AT 2½.
Besides performances EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
THE GREAT HORSEMAN,
with his juvenile protege, YOUNG CLARENCE, will assist in a brilliant
FETE DE JOUR,
ON EASTER MONDAY.
Matinee at 2½—Evening at 8 o'clock.
ALSO, DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK.
THE GRAND EASTER FESTIVAL

will be inaugurated with a magnificent display in the arena—Horsemanship by the first riders—Gymnastic splendors by the most accomplished artists—astounding exhibitions of muscular power and elasticity—bold, original and graceful evolutions on the tight and slack ropes—gorgeous cavalcades, with cavalry exercises, &c., &c.

In the course of the entertainments will be given an extra superb display of lofty

BATTOUT LEAPS and ÆRIAL VAULTING,
By the corps of Athletes,

interspersed throughout and agreeably diversified by the wit, mirth and harmony of the most comic and original of clowns,

PENTLAND—AUSTIN—CONRAD,

in all their merry bon mots, quaint antics, and ready improvisos. The whole to conclude with an

EQUESTRIAN EXTRAVAGANZA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.......Mr. J. W. LINGARD

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EASTER MONDAY, HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS.
Drama of EDGEWORTH BESS.

Mr. J. W. LINGARD	as	BLUESKIN
Mr. GRISDALE	as	JACK SHEPPERD

Drama of the OLD OAK CHEST.
Comic piece of Mrs. GREEN.
TUESDAY EVENING—Benefit of the Workingmen's Union.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. N. B. Clark.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1866.
BLIND TOM.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE
OF
15,000 TO 20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
APRIL 4, 1866.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-fifth auction sale of coal on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, 15,000 TO 20,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Lewis Phœnix, deceased:

100 shares New-York Central Railroad, par $100.
248 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, par $50.
210 shares Morris and Essex Railroad, par $50.
25 bonds New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, 1875, 6 per cent., $1,000 each.
23 bonds 3d-av. Railroad, 1890, 7 per cent., $1,000 each.
10 mortgage bonds Hudson River Railroad, 1870, 7 per cent., $1,000 each.
1 bond New-York City Soldiers' Bounty and Redemption, 1873, 6 per cent., $3,000.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DISBROW'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,
No. 100 Liberty-st.

Regular sales of horses, carriages, &c., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 1 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on the EVENING of FRIDAY, April 6, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.'s, a superb collection of oil paintings, belonging entirely to one of our first connoisseurs, selected by him without regard to expense from the highest artists of the ancient and modern schools, sold in consequence of the owner leaving for Europe, consisting in part of the following celebrated artists:

A magnificent painting by P. P. Rubens.
Guercino, Vernet, Carlo Maratti,
Claude, Ver Boem, Bacareel,
Schweichardt, G. Poussin, Ber Hagen,
Victoor, S. Raysdael, Otho Marsens,
Orisonte, Beekheyden, Cigoli,
Beerestraten, Zorg, Albono,
Paul Veronese, Barbiers, Verpoel,
Singelback, Mengs, Rosade Tivoli.
And others of the modern school, elegant specimens of Laferre, pupil of Meissonier.
Ten Kate, Inman, Clays,
Hays, of London, Deshayes, Mosin,
DavidCox, London, Lapierre, and others.

They will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, 2d of April, as above, free, and two evenings before the sale.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

A RARE CHANCE TO PROCURE A HOME AT A MODERATE COST.—Persons residing on the following property can reach Wall-st. in less time and far more comfortably than they can from 10th-st., New-York. See maps and bills.—15 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS.—ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., 15 valuable building lots, together with seven comfortable dwellings and a barn, fronting on Washington-place and Old Mill Road, on the brow of Bergen Hill, in the Town of Bergen, near the residences of Messrs. F. P. Gautier and Taylor, and adjoining the property of the late Henry Newkirk; commanding a view of New-York City and Bay; only 20 minutes' walk to Jersey City Ferry. Terms of sale—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees on day of sale; 20 per cent. in 20 days on the delivery of the deeds; the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, THOS. ALDRIDGE, Hudson City Post-office; LEWIS E. WOOD, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PARK-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

PARK-PLACE—The valuable lot of ground, with the three-story and attic brick building thereon, No. 14 Park-place, on the southerly side, about 225 feet west of Broadway. Lot 22 feet 2 inches front, 22 feet 5 inches rear, by 75 feet in depth; in the midst of first-class handsome store improvements.

Terms of Sale—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees on day of sale; balance on the delivery of the deed, on or before the 20th day of April, 1866. Possession will be given on the 1st of May.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, under the direction of CHARLES A. PEABODY, Esq., Referee, valuable property on Broadway, between Fulton and Ann sts.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

BROADWAY.—The valuable plot of ground on the easterly side of Broadway, between Fulton and Ann sts., together with the plot in the rear, running through and forming an L on Ann-st., being 59 feet front on Broadway, and about 146 feet 6 inches in depth. Maps &c. at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 5, at 8 o'clock, at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES by the popular Artist, A. F. TAIT, Esq.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction about sixty highly finished pictures by this celebrated artist, finished in his best style, embracing a great variety of subjects; among the collection are some pictures by Tait and Jas. M. Hart—one painting, the Birds, and the other, the Landscape. It is seldom this artist comes before the public with a sale. His pictures are so much sought after that he rarely has the time to prepare a special sale. They are now on exhibition at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.

Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be obtained on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 52D-ST., NEAR 11TH-AV., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 52D-ST.—18 lots and gores on the north side of 52d-st., 275 feet west of 11th-av., with the cottages thereon.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, ROLLS, &c.—The valuable machinery of the National Steel Works on 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock. For schedule and particulars apply to SAMUEL MULLIKEN & CO., Agents, No. 180 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EASTER-HOLIDAY WEEK.

Indefatigable in the pursuit of
NEW AND NOVEL FEATURES,
the Management of this
STOREHOUSE of the WORLD'S WONDERS
present a
FEAST of MORAL, MENTAL, INSTRUCTIVE, CURIOUS and AMUSING ATTRACTION.
An arrangement has been perfected,
AT GREAT EXPENSE,
with the proprietors of the celebrated
AUSTRALIAN BIRD-SHOW
to exhibit their
SPLENDID COLLECTION
at all hours, comprising the following
RARE SPECIES,

specimens of which may be purchased: PYNANTHYS LORY, BOA LORY, MILE-ROSELLAS, ISEEPHOTUS, COCKTELLAS, LOVE-BIRDS, SHELL PAROQUETS, VARIETIES of the LEMON CRESTED, NAUSEOUS and LEADBEATER COCKATOO, AUSTRALIAN BLACK SWAN, WHITE PEACOCKS, VARIETIES of GOLDEN BIRDS, &c., &c.

These, in conjunction with the singular but pleasing
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
who are supposed to have belonged to a
RACE OF CANNIBALS,
form an exhibition of the most
DEEP AND ABSORBING INTEREST,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
A STARTLING WONDER,
THE SPHYNX.

While viewing this great singularity, the question naturally suggests itself,

WHAT IS IT?

Not a miracle; because it is the result of natural causes. Not mechanical; it has the power of speech. Not human; it is a head without a body; an intelligence without a soul. Not a shadow; it is palpable to feeling and sight. It is a Paradox—

AN UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY,
after which the great Scriptural, Historical Drama, founded on Ingraham's sacred work,
THE PILLAR OF FIRE,
entitled

משה
או
ישראל במצרים

MOSES, OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT,

It is pronounced by the
CLERGY, PRESS AND PUBLIC
the best dramatization of a
SACRED SUBJECT
ever presented.
ITS BRILLIANT PROCESSIONS, ELEGANT TABLEAUX, SUPERB PAGEANTRY.
THE MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
felicitously representing the great EGYPTIAN RIVER, under the various lights of the Sun, Moon and Twilight,
Together with the wonderful
MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS AND EFFECTS,
have never been equaled for
BEAUTY AND PERFECTION OF DETAIL.
The Museum is
OPEN DAILY FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
A LEARNED SEAL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
LIVING SERPENTS.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
PERSIAN SHEEP.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1866.
BLIND TOM.

MRS. SOPHIA MOZART AND MR. GEORGE W. COLBY
Will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
ON
EASTER MONDAY EVENING, April 2d, at 8 o'clock,
Assisted by the following artists:

Mrs. J. H. BARCLAY	Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON	Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS	Baritone.
Mr. J. LUMBARD	Basso.
Mr. C. A. A. DURING	Pianist.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable Pianos made, Agraffe, overstrung, and all improvements. Nos. 241 to 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife—the man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses; the wife as nurse or chambermaid; both are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant single Scotchman, who can furnish four years of the most unexceptionable references, and will be found very obliging. Address C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as porter; will make himself generally useful; can take care of horses and drive, good reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OVERSEER, OR similar employ, on a farm, by a German, 40 years of age; no objection to going South or West. Address H. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—SITUATION wanted as foreman in a paper mill by a man who has had considerable experience in the fine trade. Address J. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SEVENTY-FIVE EXPERIENCED canvassers to solicit advertisements in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark for "Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register." Apply between 2 and 4 P. M. to KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., second floor, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR the China business; must be well acquainted with the trade throughout the country. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

WANTED—BY A CATHOLIC LADY RESIDING a short distance in the country, a cook, who is willing to do the washing and ironing; best of City references required. Inquire on Monday, April 2, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at No. 166 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD plain cook, with undoubted references; she will be expected to assist in washing and ironing. Apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Monday, at No. 132 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A BROKER'S office, familiar with the stock commission business. Address M. Y. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating salary expected.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-KEEPER; must have the most unequivocal references as to character and capacity. State salary expected. Address F. & C., No. 84 Wall-st., basement.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE TWO-AND-a-half-inch power pipe cutter, $350; 1 press drill, $125; 1 steam pump, No. 1, used, $75; 1 No. 1, new, $150; 1 No. 2, $240; 1 No. 3, $350; 1 steam vacuum pump, 8-inch cylinder, $450; one engine, 20 by 24-inch cylinder, $2,600; one engine, 8 inches by 24 inches, $700; one tubular boiler, 4 by 10 feet, with 50 3-inch tubes, $1,300; six boilers, 3 feet by 20, with two flues each, $500; one lathe, 12 feet 16 inches, swing feed and gears, $275; one lathe, 10 feet 18-inch swing, $450.
BAYLEY & HILL,
No. 58 John-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE TWO SHODDY machines and flyer, shafting, pulleys, belts, &c., all in perfect working order; steam power can be had if desired; also room. Address SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FURNITURE.

A FIRST-CLASS COMPLETE OUTFIT in furniture, in suits or otherwise. Also, Pelkhardt's parlor bedsteads save rent and room. No. 107 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......W. STUART.
Stage Manager.......J. S. HANLEY.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Mr. Stuart has the pleasure to announce that on
MONDAY, APRIL 2, AND
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
as also on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
A GRAND MATINEE.
Those delightful delineators of
IRISH
AND
YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in two of those pieces so full of
CHARM and
MERRIMENT,
with which their names are associated, commencing with the romantic Irish legendary drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
which will be presented with
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC by STOEPEL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by HAYES,
and the following distribution of characters:

LANTY McLOUGHLIN	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY	MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Ned Fagin	Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
(First appearance in five months.)	
Cornelius O'Finch	Mr. H. Bland
Peter Swain	Mr. W. S. Andrews
Rose Kearney	Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr.
(First appearance in five months.)	
The Fairy Filadune Monica	Miss Blanche Grey
(Her first appearance in New-York.)	
Popilla	Miss E. Johnson

During the pieces will be introduced the charming ballads of
PAT MOLLOY,
KATTY MOONEY
FAIRY SPIRITS,
WHACK LA FA, THE IRISH WHISKY,
THE YOUNG MAY MOON,
AND
A REAL IRISH JIG,
THE CONNAUGHT MAN'S RAMBLES,
together with a true
IRISH FAIR FIGHT.
MRS. WILLIAMS
will appear in her wonderful rendition of
TEN CHARACTERS
in the elegant Protean Comedy of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
which will be produced with new and
SUPERB COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
(first time) as LARRY.
☞ MATINEE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 7.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.......J. H. Selwyn

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

GRAND PRODUCTION
for the
EASTER HOLIDAYS,
in a style of magnificence far surpassing all previous efforts, with

New Scenery.......by.......HAYES
Music selected and arranged....by......THOS. BAKER

Mechanical effects by W. Sanders; properties and appointments by W. Henry; correct and elegant costumes by J. Bullock,

AT A GREAT EXPENSE.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The Romantic Spectacular Drama in 3 acts from the French of Alex Dumas, entitled the
3
GUARDSMEN,
with the following powerful cast of characters, seldom equalled but never excelled, including
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

ANNE OF AUSTRIA....Mme. METHUA SCHELLER
CONSTANCE...(Her Confidante)...Mrs. JOHN WOOD

in which character she will sing a new romanza, written and composed by herself, entitled
"I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT."

Lady Winter	Miss Kate Newton
D'Artagnan	Mr. George Fawcette Rowe
Athos	Mr. J. B. Studley
Porthos	Mr. G. C. Boniface
Aramis	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Louis XIII	Mr. G. W. Garrison
Richelieu	Mr. J. H. Stoddard
Buckingham	Mr. C. H. Morton
Boniface	Mr. George Kames
Fonchet	Mr. J. Lewis
Rochefort	Mr. I. J. Hind
De Treville	Mr. I. J. Leigh
Le Tour	Mr. H. L. Hinton
Leadrift	Mr. E. Gillett

SPECIAL NOTICE.
By general request, on
SATURDAY, April 7, and WEDNESDAY, April 11,
will be given
A GRAND MATINEE
OF
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 7¼—Curtain rises at 8.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS IONE BURKE.
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON.
Lovel's justly celebrated play,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
illustrated by beautiful scenery, elegant appointments and costumes, and the popular cast of this establishment.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, April 2,
BENEFIT
of
MR. H. ISHERWOOD,
Scenic Artist.
TWO POPULAR PIECES
ON THE SAME EVENING,
DREAMS OF DELUSION
and
MARRIED LIFE.
Box book now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Wm. Stuart, of Winter Garden.......
C. W. Tayleure, of Broadway Theatre....... } Managers.

Mr. J. H. HACKETT FOR THREE NIGHTS.
SUPPORTED BY "WINTER GARDEN" COMPANY.

MONDAY, April 2, } HENRY THE FOURTH. HACKETT AS FALSTAFF.
WEDNESDAY, } MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; Or, FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE.
THURSDAY, RIP VAN WINKLE and MONSIEUR MALLET.

Box office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., and on SATURDAY until 8 o'clock at night.
Admission 75 cents; Reserved Seats $1.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.

Lessee, Director and Manager.......G. L. FOX.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EASTER WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,

with Mr. G. L. FOX as the humorous and jovial clown, crowding the house nightly, and setting the audience in a roar. Two pieces with the pantomime.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
BRILLIANT NOVELTIES—EASTER WEEK.
THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT.
Burlesque Circus, Opera Comique, Plantation Scenes.
SCENES AT DONNYBROOK.
Blacksmith's Jubilee, Hogan and Collins' great Clog Dance.
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta, with cavatina, "Oh, Force him," Rollin, Howard, Reed, Emmett, Seymour, Ryan, Little Mac, Neil and Dan Bryant.
THE HUGUENOTS.
THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIVITY COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BRIGEPORT, CONN.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Instruction in ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, &c.

Boys prepared for college or commercial life.

The Summer term begins on the first WEDNESDAY in May.

Address FRANKLIN H. FOWLER, M. A.,
Box No. 308 Milford, Conn., or
C. RAMSHORN, Box No. 4,325 N. Y. City.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIFTEEN BOYS UNder 13 taken and educated for business, college, West Point or naval school; military drill, dancing, rowing, base ball and cricket regularly practiced; fine facilities for sea bathing; location unsurpassed for health and beauty of scenery. Terms $400 per annum.
HARRY PECK, Principal.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS—Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal. The forty-first semi-annual session will commence May 2. Circulars forwarded upon request.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.—A Classical, Commercial and Military School. The Spring session opens April 6.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—A few vacancies for the summer term, commencing April 18. For catalogue containing terms, &c., address REV. J. H. BRAKELEY, President.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Essex Seminary, Essex, Conn. Summer term commences May 2. Send for circulars. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

MRS. WHITE IS PREPARED TO REceive a few more pupils, from the age of seven to fifteen. Address the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—THOSE WISHING TO AVAIL themselves of the services of a thorough and competent teacher in Classics and Mathematics, can secure them by addressing INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, wishes a position in a family in the City, to give lessons on the piano; salary no object, a pleasant home being required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Station D.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman wishes a situation in the country as governess or nursery governess; can teach English, French, harp, piano and drawing; good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY desires a position as visiting governess; is competent to teach music, Latin and the English branches; satisfactory references given. Address C., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching will give instruction on the piano at the pupil's residence for $10 per quarter. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ! READ! READ!
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MINING.
(Illustrated.)
$4 per annum. Single copies, 10c.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
No. 37 Park-row.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Programme of Musical and Other Services in the Various Churches.

The Resurrection of our Saviour will be the theme of prayers, hymns of praise and sermons in all the churches to-day. In the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches, special attention will be given to the musical part of the services, and very excellent programmes have been arranged for them. The readers of the TIMES are herewith provided with programmes of many of the churches:

TRINITY CHURCH.

Prelude—Easter Carol; Sunday-school children's choir and the two organs. Venite and proper Psalm for the day. Service—*Te Deum* and Jubilate; BOYCE in A. Anthem Solo—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." Dismissal—Hallelujah Chorus. The musical portion of the service will be under the direction of W. A. M. DILLER, Esq., organist and choir master, who is to preside at the chancel organ, and Mr. W. H. CLARKE, assistant organist, who will perform on the large organ in the gallery. At 10½ o'clock Dr. VINTON will officiate, and the subject of his sermon will be the "Resurrection of the Body," from the text, 5th chapter of John, 28th and 29th verses. The usual communion service will take place after the conclusion of the above programme.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Sentence, "Jesus Savior of my soul," FRANZ ABT; Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover," &c., CHAPPEL; Gloria Patria, Nos. 1 and 2, GREATOREX; Gloria Patria, No. 5, CHAPPEL; Grand Te Deum in F, JACKSON; Jubilate Deo, H. G. GREATOREX; Psalm 2d at 2d verse, (Manoah,) H. G. GREATOREX; Gloria Tibi, TAYLOR; Hymn 69, "Christ the Lord," &c., G. W. WARREN; Offertory, "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," HANDEL; Communion, "Trisagion and Sanctus;" Hymn 94th, 2d verse, ALFERTON; Gloria in Excelsis, TALLIS. Evening—Sentence, "So the day of rest declineth," FLOTOW'S "Martha;" Glorias, MOZART; "Bonum Est," GREATOREX; "Benedic Anima Mea," AUGUSTUS TAYLOR; Psalm 47, "Willington," GREATOREX; Hymn 139, "Rock of Ages," WARREN; Offertory, "Consider the Lilies;" Doxology, "Old Hundred."

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

Prelude—Carols by the children. Opening Voluntary—"The Heavens are telling," No. 93, instead of "Venite." Prayer Psalm. Te Deum, JACKSON. Benedictus, GUNTHER. Psalm 123, No. 181. Responses, No. 15. Gloria Tibi, No. 29. Hymn 30, 123—No. 145. Offertory. Voluntary—Hallelujah Chorus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL.

Here the music on the occasion will include the five anthems by CUTLER, the organist, "Oh! Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that bringest glad tidings." The beautiful solo in this charming composition, "He shall feed his flock," will be sung by Master TOEDT, on whom it is said the mantle of COKER, the great juvenile soprano, has fallen. Rev. Mr. MORRILL and Mr. NOYES will officiate in the service at seven and half-past ten o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.

In this church the music will be furnished by a double choir, under the respective leadership of Mr. JEROME HOPKINS and Mr. WILLIAMS. The altar will appear in beautiful dress of flowers. It is understood that the Pastor, Rev. Mr. DICKSON, will preach at the morning service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The congregation of this church meet for the present in Irving Hall. There will be no afternoon service. The programme of music by the full choir of ladies, men and boys, includes an opening hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day;" CHAPPLE'S Easter anthem; TRENCH'S *Te Deum*; BERG'S *Jubilate*, and metrical hymns and offertories.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach here in the forenoon, and the Rev. Dr. TYNG in the evening. In the morning a quartette choir will perform the musical portion of the service, including CHAPPLE'S Easter Anthem, MILLARD'S *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*. In the evening the boy choir of that church will provide appropriate Easter music, including an anthem by RITTER—"Behold there was a great earthquake."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.

A full anthem service will be performed by a double quartette choir. Instead of the *Venite* will be sung an elaborate anthem by CHAS. J. HOPKINS, "Christ Our Passover is Sacrificed for us," *Te Deum* by SAMUEL JACKSON, *Jubilate Deo* by Rev. G. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Associate Rector of the Church. The *Gloria Patrias* are from GUNTHER'S cathedral service. After sermon, will be given an anthem written by the late T. J. WALLACE, entitled "This is the day which the Lord hath made." In the afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a choral service by two choirs—a trained choir of children chanting the proper psalms of the day antiphonally with the double quartette. HOPKINS' anthem of "Christ is Risen" will be introduced in the same service. The music of the church is under the direction of Mr. GEORGE G. ROCKWOOD, better known, perhaps, as a photographer; Mr. CHAS. J. FISCHER, Jr., organist.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

In the morning the order will be as follows: Opening—Easter Carols by the children, assembled around the chancel. Venite—Easter; Anthem—John Pound—Christ our Passover; Gloria Patria, Nos. 1 and 2, Alfred W. Berg; Gloria Patria, No. 3, Edward Howe, Jr.; Te Deum, E. W. Gunter; Jubilate, J. Mosenthal; Offertory Sentences, W. A. Muhlenberg; Trisagion, arranged by the organist, W. R. Banvard; and in the evening a Triple Quartette of select voices, secured through the kindness of Mr. W. S. Leggatt. Opening—Easter Anthem—John Pound; Gloria Patria, No. 1, J. Mosenthal; Gloria Patria, No. 2, E. W. Gunter; Gloria Patria, No. 3, Haydn; Bonum Est, J. Mosenthal; Benedic Anima Mea, Albert W. Berg; Psalm 105, Franz Abt; Soprano and Tenor Solo and Chorus; Hymn 69, Greatorex; Offertory Sentence—Blessed be the Man that Provideth, &c., arranged from Rossini's Stabat Mater, by Mr. W. S. Leggatt.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

At this Church the quartette choir recently organized are to be ably assisted by another efficient quartette. Among the other attractions will be performed MILLARD'S Hallelujah Chorus, Easter Anthem and *Jubilate*, SPENCER LLOYD'S *Te Deum*; WARREN'S "O Praise ye the Lord," and JEROME HOPKINS' new Easter Hymn. The floral decorations of this beautiful Church also promise to surpass even any previous display. The morning service commences at 10:30; evening at 7:30.

THE WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH.

At the morning and afternoon services in this Church, Rev. Mr. TRACY will preach, and in the evening Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation. The music selected for Easter Sunday includes an opening carol by the Sunday-School children, MILLARD'S *Te Deum*, *Jubilate* and Easter Anthem, and for the evening service anthems by ... Services to begin at 10½ o'clock. The solos will be sung by Miss A. WELLS, soprano; Miss O. GOMIEN, contralto; Signor TAMARO, tenor; Signor ROMI, basso. The whole under the direction of LOUIS DACHANER, the organist.

GRACE CHURCH.

Mr. G. W. MORGAN will preside at the organ. The following is the programme; Voluntary, "Hallelujah Chorus, HANDEL; Easter Anthem, Christ our Passover, MORGAN; Gloria; Jubilate, MOSENTHAL; Psalm; Hymn 69, arranged from MOZART by MORGAN; Anthem, after sermon, "On Thee each living soul awaits," HAYDN; Concluding Voluntary, "Let all the angels of God," HANDEL.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The fine choir of this church, over which Mr. A. H. WOOD presides as organist, will sing the following selection: New Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us," LLOYD; Grand *Te Deum* in D, LAMBILLOTTE; Jubilate in E flat, A. H. WOOD; Hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day;" Sacred aria, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," HANDEL.

ZION CHURCH IN THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

The music will be as follows: Anthem, "Christ our passover." *Te deum*, A. L. MORA; *Gloria patri*, A. L. MORA; *Jubilate Deo*, A. L. MORA; the Selection; the 69th Hymn; the responses to the Commandments. The choir of the Church is composed of Miss A. MIXSELL, soprano; Mme. URBAN, contralto; Mr. C. W. HILL, tenor; Signor P. CENTIMERI, basso. Conductor and organist, Signor A. L. MORA.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At this edifice there will be masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. A solemn pontificial high mass will begin at 10:30 A. M., at which Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will officiate, the Very Rev. Mr. STARRS assisting, with Deacons of Honor, and also Deacon and Sub-Deacon and Master of Ceremonies. The music is to include a new mass, written by Mr. SCHMITZ, the organist. The decorations in this Church are of the most magnificent order, having been prepared regardless of expense. A solemn vesper service will be held at 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

The musical programme here is as follows: *Mass No. 2*, LOUIS DACHAUER, (written for the Société des Artistes Musicians from Paris); *Veni Creator*, for four male voices, (first time in this country), GOUNOD; *Regina Cœli*, soprano solo and chorus, L. DACHAUER. At 1 o'clock P. M., the music will be: *Oratorio* on the resurrection of our Lord, words by Manzoni, music by TONASSI; *Regina Cœli*, by DACHAUER; *Tantum Ergo*, for six voices, by CANETTI. Services to begin at 10 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The mass selected for this Church is one of GENERALI'S, which will be sung by a double quartette. The solo singers are Miss NORTON, who possesses a mezzo-soprano voice of fine culture and compass; Miss MORALES, soprano; Mrs. J. FARLEY, tenor; and Dr. MAGOWAN, basso. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. FARRELLY, and at the conclusion the annual collection for the support of the orphans will be taken up. The Vesper Service will take place at 3:30 o'clock, and will be sung by the same persons who render the mass in the morning.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

The programme in this Church will not differ essentially from that of other Catholic Churches. High Mass will be sung at 10:30 o'clock.

Metropolitan Board of Health.

The promised meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of Brooklyn, with Commissioners BERGEN and CRANE, and Deputy Superintendent CONKLING, took place in the Health Office, at Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, the contractor for the removal of offal, appeared by counsel, and the night-scavengers were represented in like manner. After a lengthy conference it was arranged that Mr. SWIFT should supply a sufficient number of boats to receive offal at two piers, one in Williamsburgh and the other in old Brooklyn, and that the offal boats are to be at these piers at stated hours. The scavengers are to be paid sixty cents a cart-load or two cents per cubic foot for taking the soil to the boats, and this arrangement is to continue until the Courts decide whether the city has the right to award the contract to Mr. SWIFT. Mr. SWIFT has no license, and the scavengers are licensed, and on this point they expect to beat him.

Deputy Superintendent CONKLING has submitted a report against the Kings County Jail. The edifice is too small to meet the requirements of the county, and it is over-crowded with prisoners, who are huddled together like a herd, and the jail-yard accommodates a number of cows, pigs, and other quadrupeds. It is recommended that the county erect a new prison as soon as may be practicable.

Attorney BLISS has ordered that the sausage factory at the foot of West Sixtieth-street be cleansed. Describing this place, the Sanitary Inspector says: "This establishment is in a condition detrimental to life and health. The stench emanating from it pervades the whole adjoining neighborhood, and the casings themselves when cleansed and ready for the market stink. A visit to this delectable spot will cure anyone for ever after of a desire to eat sausages incased in guts."

A writer who complained of No. 110 East Twenty-ninth-street, says: "I have good reason to believe that an unhealthy article of tea is manufactured in East Twenty-ninth-street. I have seen an article made to represent tea by coloring wheat bran with a mixture of copperas, or material closely resembling it, and whiting. I believe the process carried on at Twenty-ninth-street is much similar in character, and detrimental to the health of those using the article manufactured at the above-named place."

A complaint has been entered against Mr. HOLDEN, who occupies the lower part of the premises corner of Seventy-fifth-street and First-avenue, manufacturer of torpedoes, &c. The complainant says: "At about 10 o'clock each evening he prepares his chemicals and fills the house with an odor almost suffocating. Children in the house are sick in consequence."

Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, has caused much excitement among fish-dealers by the seizure of four hundred barrels of diseased herrings. The fish were seized at Pier No. 22 East River on board the following-named schooners: *Galena*, Capt. BENTON; *John W. Dudley*, Capt. RICHARD JAY; *John Atwood*, Capt. GALUSHA, and *Cyrenean*, Capt. CLARK. All the fish have been condemned.

The marble-yard in Abingdon-square having been reported as a nuisance, Attorney BLISS ordered the marble blocks taken from the street and that the business should be conducted without interference with the sidewalk.

An oil-factory in Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, adjoining a public school, is to be removed by order of the Board.

The number of complaints daily now averages 75.

A BROADWAY GAMBLING HELL BROKEN UP.

Twenty-five Gamblers Arrested on the Premises—The Proprietors Held to Bail.

A few days ago a Southern merchant lodged complaint with Justice CONNOLLY, at the Fourth District Police Court, against MILES FARREN and JAMES HILLMAN, the alleged proprietors of the gambling saloon situated at No. 233 Broadway. In his affidavit the complainant stated that the accused had won from him over $4,000 at the game known as "Faro," during a series of visits paid by him to the premises. On this complaint a search-warrant was issued by Justice CONNOLLY, and it was consigned to Captain GREER of the Third Precinct Police for execution. The Police made a sudden descent upon the premises one night last week, when they arrested both FARREN and HILLMAN, the proprietors, and JOHN D. HENRY, the dealer. A colored waiter found at the door, and twenty-one persons who were engaged in play at the time of the descent, were arrested and conveyed to the Station House. The Police also secured a complete set of gambling fixtures, with about $700 in Treasury notes, which were lying on the table.

When the prisoners were arraigned before the Court, the Justice held HILLMAN, FARREN and HENRY to bail in the sum of $500 each, to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions. The other prisoners were fined $5 each, on payment of which they were permitted to depart. It is understood that the complainant has suffered other losses at various other gambling hells, the aggregate sum being nearly $9,000.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer CHANDLER, of the Court Squad, arrested, yesterday, GEORGE C. M. MUMFORD and DANIEL CONNOR, who profess to be shipping merchants at No. 158 Pearl-street, who were charged with having obtained money under false pretences by ROBERT M. KITCHING, of the firm of TELLKAMPF & KITCHING, commission merchants, at No. 49 Beaver-street. In his affidavit the complainant set forth that the accused deposited in the hands of his firm, on the 11th of December, 1865, nine bales of wool, valued at $1,500, requesting them to dispose of the same on commission. On receiving the wool Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING gave a receipt for the same. Shortly after obtaining this receipt, the accused, as alleged, sold the wool to the New-York Warehouse and Security Company for the sum of $1,200, giving an order for the delivery of the property. Subsequently, the firm represented by the complainant purchased the wool from the accused for $1,200. Some weeks after these duplicate transactions the Warehouse Company called for the wool, when the whole transaction came to light. On being arraigned before the Court CONNOR obtained a partial examination, when he introduced evidence to show that he was absent in Europe at the time of the alleged transactions, and claimed that they were perfected without his knowledge and consent. On this plea he was discharged from custody. MUMFORD was required to find bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer the charge. PATRICK H. DRAKE, of No. 145 Liberty-street, became surety for the prisoner. He is 33 years of age, a native of this City, and resides at No. 79 East Fourteenth-street.

BURGLARY IN DIVISION-STREET.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of AARON ADLER, at No. 132 Division-street, was entered by burglars by means of false keys, who carried off a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $222. Just before daylight Officer HERRING, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested LEWIS MOORE in Division-street, whom he found in possession of a bundle of clothing, which subsequently proved to be a portion of the stolen property. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. It is supposed that there were others concerned in the burglary, who escaped with the remaining portion of the missing property.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

LOST A YOKE OF OXEN.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst., Mr. DAVID JACOBUS, residing at No. 136 Wooster-street, lost a yoke of fancy oxen, valued at $500, from his place at English Neighborhood, N. J. Having reason to believe that the stolen animals had been conveyed to this City, the owner notified the Police, and on Friday Roundsman MORENESS, of the Twentieth Precinct, found two carcases and hides in a slaughter-house in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, which were identified by Mr. JACOBUS as his property. CHRISTIAN POPP claimed the carcases and hides as his, and he was arrested on the charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

LEWIS LOBENSTEIN, doing business at No. 366 Canal-street, caused the arrest of JACOB GOODKIND, by Officer CULBERTSON, of the Eleventh Precinct, on a charge of larceny. The accused was a clerk in the employ of the complainant, and was suspected of carrying away goods from the store. On being arrested, the prisoner confessed to having stolen $114 75 worth of goods, and gave information that led to the recovery of a greater portion of the same. The accused was committed for examination.

AN IMPOSTER SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

JOHN GOETLER was arrested on Friday by Officer ACKER, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on complaint of JOHN G. GUTEKUNST, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 153 Broome-street. The charge against the prisoner was that of imposture. He was dressed in a dilapidated soldier's uniform, and had been soliciting alms under the pretence of having lost an arm during the war. An examination of his person resulted in the discovery that the prisoner's arm was concealed beneath his jacket. GOETLER was committed to Blackwell's Island for sixty days for vagrancy.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.

GEORGE J. OVERETT was arrested on Friday by Officer HYNDES, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $65, from MARY ANN SMITH, residing at No. 192 Mulberry-street. The complainant stated in her affidavit that she left the prisoner in charge of her room, and that on her return both OVERETT and the watch had disappeared. The prisoner was committed for examination.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Officer CLENDENIN, of the Second Precinct, arrested JAMES BUCHANAN, a man of superior address, who was in the employ of HENRY BAROGWANATH, an engineer and patent agent at No. 200 Broadway. The charge against the prisoner was, that he had embezzled certain moneys belonging to his employer. The affidavit in the case sets forth that on the 20th ultimo, the accused collected $350 in gold coin from MORTIMER NELSON, doing business in Broome-street, and that he feloniously appropriated the same to his own use. When arrested BUCHANAN did not deny the allegations, but stated that he had intended to replace it. The prisoner is a native of England, and it is said that he is heir to a fortune of about $150,000.

Dangerous Amusement.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While my daughter and myself were passing through one of the up-town streets yesterday, a party of very rude boys, on the opposite side of the way, took deliberate aim at us and fired with what I afterwards learned were called "Bean-Snappers." One of the beans struck my daughter under the eye, which caused a very painful wound for some time. Will the police see that these dangerous instruments which boys are using are taken from them, and confer a lasting obligation on a

SUFFERER.

DISCIPLINE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

ROMANISTS VS. PROTESTANTS.

Rev. JOSIAH WEST, of No. 110 Fourth-place, Brooklyn, made the following affidavit: "At about 5:30 P. M. on Sunday, the 18th of March, having occasion to visit the family of a poor person, I was exceedingly annoyed and insulted in the vicinity of Ninth and Court streets, by boys aged from 10 to 17 years, hooting after me and pelting me with stones and other missiles; I went to the residence of Officer JOHN MASTERSON, at No. 6 Ninth-street, and begged him to protect me, offering him $5 if he would do so, and asking him to arrest one or two of the more prominent of the boys; Mr. MASTERSON answered: "I do not receive money, and you must get an order from the Captain to arrest any one; when the boys saw that Officer MASTERSON had refused to assist me they hooted me the more." Mr. WEST is a Protestant missionary; and it appears that a gang of Irish Catholic boys, who run with a fire-engine or hose-cart in Brooklyn, having frequently annoyed him quite seriously while he was on his rounds of duty, he made complaint to Capt. RHODES. The Captain detailed Patrolman MASTERSON to accompany Mr. WEST on his tour one Sabbath, and on that day he was not annoyed; on the next Sunday the same officer again went the rounds with the missionary, and was not in any way annoyed. But on the 18th ultimo Mr. WEST undertook to make his visits to the poor unaccompanied by the officer, and was set upon as set forth above. He at once took refuge in Officer MASTERSON'S house, and desired the officer to go with him and arrest the ringleaders; but MASTERSON, knowing that the young rowdies would not commit any overt act while he was with Mr. WEST, and supposing that he was to be required again to make the tour of Mr. WEST'S missionary district, referred that gentleman to Capt. RHODES, as was clearly his duty. President ACTON, having listened to the testimony, instructed Capt. RHODES to employ an unknown officer, attired as a civilian, to accompany Mr. WEST hereafter, and summarily arrest any person who may attempt to interfere with him in the discharge of his duty.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE DIFFICULTY.

Mrs. JULIA LOVETT, of No. 134 West Twentieth-street, appeared against Patrolman GEORGE GRASSICK, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and complained that on the evening of the 19th ultimo, he assaulted her boy, LOUIS LOVETT, a youth of eleven years, and having pursued him into her house, followed him into a bedroom, bursting in a door on his way and violently assaulted her. Mrs. LOVETT added that the officer used obscene and profane language, and dragged her son off to the Station-house. RACHEL LOVETT, daughter of the deponent, corroborated this testimony, and Mr. CHRISTOPHER LOVETT, the head of this family, having qualified, was about to swear that Officer GRASSICK frequented dram-shops and drank therein, when President ACTON shut him off with the remark that the officer was not on trial for drinking. This closed the case of the prosecution. Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, sworn—"The place where Mr. LOVETT dwells is a tenement house where the Sixteenth Ward thieves have their headquarters, and not only have my officers frequently had occasion to sift the house for thieves, but the inmates have often sought to rescue prisoners who were passing its doors; Mrs. LOVETT'S boy has been twice arrested by my officers, and once sentenced to serve a term in the House of Refuge, but the District-Attorney was induced to petition for his liberation; the boy was properly arrested by Officer GRASSICK, and held by Sergt. ALDERS." Officer GRASSICK—"While I was patroling several boys engaged in a fight, and I dispersed them; but young LOVETT insulted me and applied foul epithets, and I pursued him to his parents' abode; he took refuge in a bedroom, and his mother went in with him, and attempted to lock the door; I therefore burst the door and made the arrest." The Board intimated to Mr. and Mrs. LOVETT that their complaint had proved abortive.

ST. PATRICK'S AT THE LOUVRE.

On the evening of the 17th ult., Messrs. JOHN J. OLONE, WILLIAM H. LINDSAY, ARTHUR J. DELANCY, PETER MOORE and others, happened in at the Louvre, and there so annoyed Mr. AMOS H. BEHRS, the manager of the place, that he felt constrained to order the arrest of MOORE. The prisoner was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station and there confined in a cell. Subsequently Mr. BEHRS sent out for an officer, and Patrolman JAMES MCCORMICK responded to the call, and on Mr. BEHRS' representations arrested Mr. OLONE; seeing that Mr. OLONE had been wounded, the officer instituted inquiry, and learned that Mr. BEHRS had clubbed him over the head; he therefore took Mr. BEHRS into custody also. The officer and his prisoners were pursued to the Station-house by Messrs. DELANCY, LINSEY and GEORGE E. KING, and these gentlemen strove to effect the liberation of their friends, but were accused by Sergt. WM. B. LOWERY of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and by him thrust into the street, while OLONE and BEHRS were held in custody, but both were not committed to cells. On the 18th, having completed their little celebration of St. Patrick's, and paid their respects to Justice LEDWITH, the gentlemen went before the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, and preferred charges against Sergeant LOWERY and Patrolman MCCORMICK, alleging among other things that the Sergeant showed partiality in committing one prisoner to a cell and giving another the liberty of the cellar of the station-house. Concerning this charge, Sergeant LOWERY said that he had fourteen prisoners and only six cells, and that he did not deem it prudent to put the prisoners into one cell and permit them to fight it out there; and for the rest of the complaint, the Board thought that the complainants had been properly arrested under the laws concerning intoxication. So the complaint was dismissed.

DRUNKENNESS AT THE BATTERY.

Capt. JACOB B. WARLOW, of the First Ward, appeared against Patrolman JACOB C. SWAIN, and accused him of omission of duty in neglecting to arrest TERENCE MCCUE for drunkenness on the morning of the 19th ult. The testimony of Sergt. YOUNG was that at about midnight MCCUE entered the New-street Police-station and complained that he had been assaulted by an officer in Whitehall-street, and that the Sergeant told him to ascertain the officer's name and number and appear in the morning and identify him, and that MCCUE went away, but returned an hour subsequently, having been so severely clubbed that his face was covered with blood. He was very much intoxicated, and Policeman DOUGHERTY having made a charge of intoxication, he was committed therefor. MCCUE, who is a porter and watchman, and dwells at No. 43 Whitehall-street, testified as follows: "I had been drinking heavily that night; took a friend into the Syracuse House and had oysters; discovered that I hadn't money enough to pay for the same; had words with the barkeeper, and a policeman was called in to remove me and my friend; the officer (Swain) knocked me down when he got me outside; I went home to get money to pay my bill at the Syrcuse House, and on my return encountered Swain, who said, 'Are you out again?' he then clubbed me, and I went to the Station-house; the sergeant in charge told me to get the officer's name and number; I went to do so, and was again clubbed and thrown into a gutter. Officer SWAIN introduced GEORGE EDWARDS and GEORGE S. INGERSOLL, barkeepers at the Syracuse House, to show that MCCUE was not in a condition to know precisely what did occur on the night of the 19th; but his witnesses did not clear him, because they could not show that he arrested MCCUE as he should have done.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPLAINTS.

Capt. CHARLES W. CAFFRAY appeared against Patrolman PHILIP FARLEY, an old officer, who made himself conspicuous during the riots. The burden of the allegation was that the accused was intoxicated on the morning of the 18th ultimo. Sergeant DILKS and FIELDS testified that at the time alleged Officer FARLEY was unfit to go out on post; but neither the Captain nor the Sergeants tested the officer's breath, and were therefore unable to make oath that he had drunk intoxicating liquors. Defending, the accused called Roundsman THATCHER and Patrolmen FERRY, PITCAIRN and WELCH, and they testified that at the time of the alleged drunkenness they observed nothing unusual in his conduct. He said, under oath, that after having answered eleven roll-calls and been forty hours on duty, he staggered home from exhaustion and extreme cold; he drank a glass of ale in his own house five hours previous to the time of reporting at the Mercer-street Police-Station, but did not drink subsequently, and was not under the influence of liquor when seen by Capt. CAFFRAY. The Captain admitted that the officer had been forty hours on duty, and that the morning was very cold, and he added that in many years he had not seen Officer FARLEY visibly affected by any intoxicating beverage.

Capt. THERON R. BENNETT, of the Twelfth Precinct, sent Patrolman SAMUEL JENNESS to trial upon a charge of neglect of duty, which had been prepared by Roundsman PIERSON, that officer not having been able to find him on post at 10 P. M., on the 17th ultimo, and the officer fully justified his absence from post by showing that, having heard a cry of murder in a vacant lot, he went to ascertain the cause.

Capt. GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct, sent Patrolman JAMES MORGAN to trial for absence from post, and the accused said that he went off his "beat" to stop a fight. Roundsman JAY MORENESS knew nothing of this, nor did the officer report the circumstances at the desk of the station-house; and herein he failed.

Sergt. GAY, of the Tenth Precinct, accused Patrolman WILLIAM LONG of being in a lager-beer saloon with a tumbler in his hand, and the officer said that the landlord having kept the coat of a man who had had oysters for which he had not paid, he entered the place to recover the coat. President ACTON bade him let civil cases pass untouched and keep out of lager-beer saloons.

Roundsman LYNCH, of the Eleventh Precinct, accused Patrolman JOHN KANE of using threatening and abusive language, saying: "You've broken many officers, and if you break me I'll break your head. You're a coward, and I dare you to fight me." The Roundsman replied that he would fight the officer before the Commissioners. This he did effectually.

Roundsman CHRISTIE, of the Sixteenth Precinct, appeared against Patrolman WM. H. TRAVIS, the officer having been off post. It appears that Officer TRAVIS was called into a house by a cry of "murder," but neglected to report the fact at the Station-house, For this omission he was reprimanded.

Capt. CHARLES ULMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, sent Patrolman FLOYD PALMER to trial for refusing to arrest one MALOY for drunkenness, and Roundsman LYNCH testified that the officer tried to take MALOY into his abode instead of obeying orders and taking him to the Union Market Police-station. Mrs. MATILDA MALOY, of No. 452 Fifth-street, testified that Officer PALMER was trying to get her husband into her house, when Officers LYNCH and MCCULLOUGH "dragged him like a dog" off to the Station-house; and Officer PALMER said that he did not understand Roundsman LYNCH to order him to take the man to the Police-station. The Board instructed the officer hereafter to take all drunken men to the Station-house.

Mr. JOHN AXTMAN, of No. 11 Jay-street, accused Patrolman PATRICK J. BROPHY, of the Third Precinct, of grossly assaulting him at the intersection of Broadway and Duane-street, on the 17th ultimo, and it appeared, from the testimony of Miss ELLEN HASSETT and others, that Mr. AXTMAN insisted upon pushing through the crowd and crossing Broadway while the St. Patrick procession was passing, and that the officer was compelled to use his baton to preserve the street lines.

Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER, of No. 575 Third-avenue, expressman, accused Patrolman GEORGE DECKER of improperly arresting him, on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo, but he did not appear to press the charge, and Mr. THEODORE CLARK, who was in Cortlandt-street and witnessed the fight which preceded the arrest, testified that the officer exercised his functions properly.

Messrs. BERNARD BICKELL and JOHN MILLER, of No. 755 Third-avenue, tailors, informed the Board that on the evening of the 18th ultimo, burglars entered their store by staving in the panels of a rear entry door, and that they took $1,800 worth of cloths thence across an open lot, to a coach in Fifty-first-street. The firm think that Patrolman HUGH BUCKLEY, who was on duty at the time, ought to have seen the coach and suspected something wrong, and Capt. TODD, of the Nineteenth, concurs. The firm also desire to know why no account of the robbery appeared in the newspapers; and for that information the Police Commissioners appeal to the industrious police reporters.

Mr. EMIL NYLEBOE, of No. 44 West-street, made oath before Superintendent KENNEDY that on the night of the 17th, Officer JOHN MCGLOIN undertook to club him without provocation. Officer MCGLOIN said that while he was talking with a young woman near Park-place, NYLEBOE and another person, "both full of benzine," staggered against the lady, and he interfered.

The Vesey-street Fire—Losses and Insurances.

The following is a correct list of the losses at the fire in buildings Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Vesey-street, yesterday morning, a brief report of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES: As already stated, the upper floors of Nos. 44 and 46 were burnt out and the contents destroyed, while the remaining floors were badly damaged by water. No. 44 was occupied by F. W. BECK & Co., dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco. Loss on stock and fixtures, $40,000; insured for $36,000 in the Manhattan, Germania, Arctic, Citizens, Indemnity, and Empire City Companies. The building is owned by MICHAEL ALLISON, and is damaged to the amount of $5,000; insured for $6,000. The first floor and basement of No. 46 were occupied by EDWARD COOPER, dealer in agricultural implements. Loss on stock about $5,000; insured for $2,700 in the People's Company. The four upper floors were occupied by HENRY MEYER, paper-box manufacturer. Loss $10,000; insured for $14,500 in the following Companies: Lorillard, $1,500; Harmony, $2,000; St. Nicholas, $2,000; Fulton, $2,000; Hope, $2,000; Park, $1,250; Jefferson, $2,500; New-England, $1,250. The building is owned by W. S. ALLISON, and is damaged to the amount of $8,000; insured for $7,000 in the North River and Gebhard Companies. No. 42 is occupied by WALLENSTEIN & KUNST, importers of leather. Loss about $500 by water; insured for $140,000 in City Companies. The building is owned by the firm, and is damaged to the amount of $300; insured for $15,000. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAUNCH OF A WAR VESSEL AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The first launch at the Navy-yard since the termination of the war took place on Saturday morning, under the most favorable circumstances and with the most successful result. The name of the vessel is the *Quinnebaug*, a steam screw gunboat, one of a number which were originally designed to capture rebel piratical cruisers of the *Alabama* class, but now that hostilities have ceased there will be no occasion for her services in that direction. The vessel was constructed under the direct supervision of B. F. DELANO, Esq., the Naval Constructor, who takes just pride in the success that has attended his efforts. The first frame was raised on the 26th of October, 1864, but it will be some time before she is completed and ready for commission.

The launch was announced to take place at 9:30 o'clock, and long before that time some thousands were present, including ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of witnessing the spectacle. The *North Carolina* dock was filled with sailors and the band of the receiving-ship *Vermont* discoursed patriotic airs. Large numbers were also in the rigging and on the decks of the numerous war-vessels in the vicinity. The deck of the United States steamer *Neshamney* was occupied by Admiral BELL and party, from which a splendid view of all the proceedings could be obtained. The wedging-up process was commenced at 9:15 o'clock, and in 15 minutes thereafter the vessel gracefully glided into the stream without the slightest hitch in the arrangements, and floating some 300 yards, was brought to a halt, everything passing off in the most satisfactory manner, and amid the cheers of the assembled multitude. As she floated into the stream a bottle of wine was broken over her bow and she was duly christened *Quinnebaug* by Lieut.-Commanding HARMONY, of the yard. The launching was under the direct superintendence of THOMAS WEBB, Esq., the Assistant Naval Constructor.

The vessel is pierced for ten guns, but it is thought probable that her armament will consist of not more than half that number.

The dimensions and other details connected with the *Quinnebaug* are annexed:

Extreme length	250 feet.
Length between perpendiculars	216 feet.
Beam extreme	30 feet 1 inch.
Depth of hold from throat line to gun-deck	13 feet 3½ inches.

She will be provided with two screw engines, built in London, of 250 horse power.

The berth deck, forward, is 70 feet long, and there is a space of 6 feet 9 inches between decks; also, a trunk, or poop deck aft, 38 feet long and across from rail to rail. There is amply sufficient space in ward-room and cabin, being 7 feet aft above the gun-deck.

In arrangement the *Quinnebaug* is similar to the *Nyack* and *Maumee* class, but on a more extensive scale. She is sharper than any vessel of the kind ever before built at this yard, and great speed is anticipated in consequence.

The forecastle is about 60 feet long, well ventilated, and capable of accommodating a large number of men. The inboard arrangements are as usual in men-of-war of her class.

The *Quinnebaug* will be bark-rigged; her spars are well proportioned, and in length as follows;

Foremast above deck	65 feet.
Foretopmast	24 feet.
Mainmast	69 feet.
Maintopmast	24 feet.
Mizzenmast	53 feet.
Mizzentopmast	18 feet.
Bowsprit	22 feet.
Fore and mainyard	54 feet.
Fore and maintopsail yard	39 feet 6 inches.
Fore and maintopgallant yard	28 feet.

The hull was designed by Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and the vessel was built under the direct supervision of Naval Constructor B. F. DELANO, Esq. The *Quinnebaug* will be taken under the derrick to receive her boilers and machinery.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—A young man named HENRY G. WALTERS was yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by his late employer, JAMES WARD, dry goods dealer, No. 330 Grand-street, E. D. It appears that Mr. WARD discovered a deficiency of $1,200 on the first of the month, when he had completed his semi-annual account of stock, but was very loth to suspect the prisoner, who had his full confidence. He laid the matter before Capt. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and the captain was successful in discovering the guilty party, and bringing him to justice by the following ruse: Last week he engaged two reliable women to make purchases at WARD'S store. One of these spent $6, and the other $9, both being waited upon by WALTERS, who, however, only returned $5 of the $15 he thus received to his employer. He was thereupon arrested by Detective ROBERT MURPHY. This officer then obtained a search-warrant, and visited WALTERS' boarding-house, at No. 277 Grand-street, where he found a quantity of cloth, which Mr. WARD identified as his property. The Detective then ascertained that WALTERS occasionally occupied a room at the residence of a Mrs. STRAG, No. 81 Union-avenue; and obtaining another search-warrant, visited the place, and found about $100 worth of dry-goods and a valuable shawl. The latter was a present to Miss LIZZIE STRAG by WALTERS. Miss STRAG stated that she did not know the goods were stolen, but as she was known to be in the confidence of WALTERS, the Police placed her under arrest, and she will have a hearing before Justice DAILEY on Monday. WALTERS acknowledges having purloined the goods recovered by the police, but denies having defrauded his employer to the amount of $1,200, as charged. In his trunk several letters were found, which went to show that he sometimes went by the name of John Thompson, and, further, that he has been several times married. The prisoner was committed to the Raymond-street Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions by the Court, he said his name was HENRY G. WALTERS, 28 years of age, born in Ireland, resided in Williamsburgh, a clerk by occupation, and pleaded not guilty.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Thursday afternoon a man laboring under undue excitement, was found at the foot of Grand-street, E. D., by Sergt. W. H. MADDOX, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and taken to the Station-house by him for safe keeping. Before being committed to the cell assigned to him, he said his name was FARRELL MCGOVERN, 38 years of age, and was recently employed in the Brandreth House, New-York. During the night McGOVERN made two attempts at self-destruction. The first attempt was discovered by Officer MCFARLAND, who found the wretched man hanging by his neck to the grating of the cell door, his tongue protruding and his eyes distended. The discovery was timely, and by the proper application of restoratives, the man's life was saved. He had used his leather belt for the purpose of strangulation, and this was taken away from him by the sergeant in charge, to prevent a renewal of the attempt. Later in the night, however, MCGOVERN made another attempt on his life, this time tearing up his shirt, by which he suspended himself, and but for the vigilance of Doorman REYNOLDS, he would have succeeded in his design, as when he was cut down life seemed almost extinct. MCGOVERN seemed to be very much excited about the Fenian movement, and declared himself a member of the Brotherhood.

THE OFFAL CONTRACTOR AND THE SCAVENGERS.—A meeting of the Mayor and several members of the Board of Aldermen, together with Messrs. J. G. BERGEN, Police Commissioner, Dr. J. CRANE, Metropolitan Health Commissioner, and Superintendent CONKLIN, took place in the Health Office of the Brooklyn City Hall on Saturday morning, for the purpose of coming to an understanding in relation to the removal of offal, &c. Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, who has the exclusive contract for removing offal, was represented by counsel, as were also the scavengers. After an interchange of opinion, it was finally agreed that SWIFT was to furnish a sufficient number of boats to receive offal, and two docks, where the boats are to be in readiness at certain hours. The price to be paid to the scavengers per cart load is 60 cents, or 2 cents per cubic foot. This agreement is to continue under the present contract between the City and the contractor until the courts decide whether the City has the right to award an exclusive contract to one person.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Two young men named DANIEL STEVENS and JAMES HOEY were arrested on Saturday morning by Capt. WADDY and Officer RORK, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, on the charge of breaking in and robbing the paper and cigar store of JAMES HOLLEY, No. 265 Myrtle-avenue, of a quantity of stock. As alleged, they have for some time past been carrying on a successful system of burglary. They were locked up for examination.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 149, of which 35 were men, 29 women, 50 boys, and 35 girls. The principal diseases were convulsions 15, disease of the heart 10, pneumonia 11, consumption 23, disease of brain 6, croup 5, scarlet fever 5. Natives of United States 113, Ireland 18, England 7, Germany 7, and others 4.

THE RECENT SUICIDE AT THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.—An inquest was held on Friday upon the body of the stranger who committed suicide at the Half-way House, in Fulton-avenue, a few nights since. His name was ascertained to be JACOB SCHLATER, a Southern clergyman, fifty years of age. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

LAW REPORTS.

Alleged Distillery Frauds.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The Commissioner was to have rendered his decision in the case of Simon Donau on Saturday, but owing to the fact that Assistant United States District Attorney Courtney having announced that he had found a statute which he contended covered this case, Mr. Betts permitted a new argument on the case.

Mr. A. O. Hall said he understood the District Attorney referred to a statute of 1862, that he said had been amended by the statute of 1863. He thought his former position was strengthened rather than weakened by the production of this statute by Mr. Courtney. To show this, Mr. Hall read both the statutes referred to.

Mr. Courtney, in response, said that if there was any omission in the former statute, the latter one was passed in order to supply such deficiency. He read sections of the statute of 1863 to show that its provisions covered this very case, and covered every conceivable phase of action and conduct in relation to bribing public officials. He said they had undisputed evidence that Pyatt was an officer in the service of the United States. The evidence of the transactions between Pyatt and Donau was incontrovertible; and those transactions are of such a nature that it is perfectly clear they come within the meaning of the statute.

Mr. Hall replied that his opinion was that the question was narrowed down to a very small point. If Donan was an officer of the United States the statute might apply to him; but it certainly could not affect him under the circumstances set forth in the evidence. If the statute contemplated anything, it was the case of Pyatt, not that of Donan.

The Commissioner said he would render his decision in the case on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 31.

By Justice Barbour.

Culver *vs.* Felt; order to show cause granted. Hamilton *vs.* Clarkson; order granted. Robson *vs.* Higgins; order granted. Williams *vs.* Meeker; adjourned to April 11, 1866. Hart *vs.* Fitch. Devine *vs.* James; Carey *vs.* James; orders granted. Curley *vs.* Lynch; motion to set aside order of 24th of March granted. Raymond *vs.* Hazewell; adjourned until April 7, and injunction to continue. Hanna *vs.* The Empire City Oil Company; judgment for plaintiff for $215 and costs; findings in the Clerk's office. Secor *vs.* Weed; order of reference granted. Peeter *vs.* Mather; Hess *vs.* Becker; Wolff *vs.* Tachman; Stores *vs.* Porter; Laimbeer *vs.* Richardson; orders granted. Chalmers *vs.* Wright, &c.; see opinion with Clerk at Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 31.

By Judge Cardozo.

Boschet *vs.* Boschet; judgment of divorce granted. Wallace *vs.* Bensch; motion denied without costs. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 31.

By Justice Ingraham.

Swanson *vs.* Cooke; judgment ordered for plaintiff for $8,663 80 principal, and 1,751 11 interest, with interest on both sums from date of referee's report; the same to be paid into Court, to abide the order of the Court, and with costs. (Opinion by Justice INGRAHAM.) James J. Roosevelt *vs.* Robert Nunns et al.; judgment for plaintiff for the debt and interest, with costs. (Opinion with Justice INGRAHAM.)

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE DANGER OF BAD COMPANIONS.

Sarah Halms and Ellen Crowley, both young ladies aged about 20, were charged with jointly stealing six hats from an establishment at No. 401 Broadway. The complainant, Arthur H. Greenwood, the shipping clerk of the firm, said that on Tuesday evening last, about a quarter to seven, while preparing to close the store, the prisoners came in together, under the pretense of buying a hat for themselves. One advanced to the centre of the store, and the other remained at the front, where the stock was. When the one in the centre found that no goods were retailed, she turned to leave, while the other put the six hats under her shawl. The one in the centre, Crowley, went out with her, and the two were arrested. When arrested the girl Halms dropped the hats at her feet. The girl Crowley was acquitted—it was not shown that she had aided or countenanced the theft. The girl Halms was found guilty, but judgment was suspended.

CHARGED WITH POCKET-PICKING.

Mary Flood, an elderly woman, was charged by Detective John D. Gilmor with assaulting an unknown woman, with intent to steal as a pickpocket. Witness said: I saw her put her hand in a woman's pocket in Broadway; the lady was coming out of Ubsdell & Pearson's place, and she went up and put her hand in her pocket; this was on the 27th of March.

Cross-examined—After that I saw the prisoner go into Lord & Taylor's; she stayed in there two minutes; she came out with a woman, Sophia Levy, (a notorious pickpocket.)

Q.—This Sophia Levy stopped you? A.—No, I stopped her.

Q. Didn't Sophia Levy say to you that this woman had charged her with pocket-picking? A. No, but she told me so afterwards. She told me this woman had tried to pickpockets; that is, Sophia Levy told me so. I know Sophia to be a pickpocket; Sophia did not say she would pay me if I would arrest the prisoner; I did not talk with her over two or three minutes; I asked Sophia what she was doing on Broadway, and she said she wasn't to work, but said "there's a pickpocket to work in Broadway down there," and she pointed to Pearson and Lake's. Prisoner was then about ten or fifteen feet off. I did not speak to the unknown woman; don't know that the unknown woman had a pocket-book, but I know she had a pocket.

Q.—Why didn't you arrest the woman when you saw her hand in the pocket? A.—I wanted to see her pull it away. I wanted to see her get the pocket-book.

The further examination of the witness showed that there was bad blood existing between two pick-pockets, and that the officer on making the arrest acted wrong in not getting the unknown woman's address. Two pocketbooks, it is said, were found on the prisoner; at least, her counsel said so. The defendant was acquitted.

NURSERIES OF CRIME.

Were there no receivers of stolen goods, thieves would find articles that were not of an edible character hard to dispose of. It is the facility that is given for the disposal of property stolen from the docks, often sold not fifty feet from the place stolen, that makes the wharves swarm with thieves. The trial of John Duhne, a grocer, whose place of business is in Rutger-street, reveals this fact. It may be proper to give the evidence in full in this case, to show how easily thieves dispose of their booty. Henry Williams, the complainant, said: I live on board of the vessel of which I am Captain, at Pier No. 44 East River; a barrel of soda, of the value of $19, was stolen from the ship; I had delivered it on the wharf, but it was still in my custody; an officer told me he had found the barrel, and when I saw it I immediately identified it as mine.

Officer Joel Pike said—I received information that the captain had lost a barrel of soda, and going to this man's grocery-store in Rutger-street I found it; I asked him whom he bought the barrel of; he said he could not tell the party; he said they came and first offered him a hundred pounds of soda, and he agreed to buy it, and they came back with the barrel; he said he gave them $5 for it; he said he thought he had a right to buy anything he chose of anybody.

The Court differed with him. They found him guilty, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months and imposed a fine of $50.

MINOR ITEMS.

Wm. Williams was charged with stealing two coats, and when arrested one was found in his possession. He said he would get the other if let go. The case was originally sent to the General Sessions, where, if he had been tried, he would have been sent to the State Prison for not less than two years. He was sent from this Court to the Penitentiary for six months.... Charles Lewis was caught stealing about twenty cents worth of cotton from a bale that lay on the sidewalk and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.... William Creeden was found guilty of taking ten cents worth of cotton from a bale and sent to the House of Refuge. The offense looks very petty on its face, but a hundred such thieves will carry off a whole bale in a very short time. They were only charged with stealing the amount found in their hands. One negro tried for the same offense had big, wide overalls on that he had tied at the knee. When arrested he had a dropsical appearance, and outdid Falstaff in pursiness. It was his unusual bulk that caused his arrest. He had on his person, from the pickings of various bales, not less than fifty pounds of cotton.... Amanda Johnson, a creole, was charged in the complaint with stealing a half silver dollar of the value of fifty cents from Timothy Jarvis, a colored gentleman. Jarvis said the lady insisted on his treating her. He did so, and she performed the wonderful feat of "going through him," and abstracting two silver half-dollars from his pocket. She returned one and kept the other. Jarvis offered fifty cents in currency for the half, as it had been presented to him by a child, but she wouldn't do it, and he had her arrested. That 50 cent piece cost her ten days in the City Prison.... William J. Ellwood snatched a coat from the doorway of Alfred Knapp, No. 202 Broadway, which was found in his possession. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $50.... George Oates, a boarder at No. 153 Christie-street, left his lodging-house with a bundle and didn't return. After his disappearance a pair of pantaloons, a vest and other articles were found to be missing. Because Oates had once before this been arrested for larceny he was arrested on suspicion. Acquitted.... George Smith, a noted thief, was found with burglars' tools in his possession, and sent to the Penitentiary six months and fined $50.... Charles Pitt was found guilty of attempting a felonious assault on his daughter, a beautiful young girl, aged 16. He had made so many fragrant attempts of the same kind that she was compelled to complain of him. Penitentiary six months and fined $50.... John Massett, aged about 17, very anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of Mary Spetz of Third-street, a girl of his own age, took the handkerchief out of her pocket, expecting thereby that she would speak to him, and he, perchance become her accepted lover. Instead of that Mary had him arrested. He was found guilty, but judgment was suspended. He was ordered by the Court to seek another mode of introduction to young ladies than by taking their handkerchiefs.... Sebastian Engelburgh, who describes himself as a poet, was sent for by Mme. Straus to write a letter for her. While writing it, the lady fell asleep, and Charles Straus coming in, ordered Sebastian out of the house, when, as Mr. Straus said, the poet hit him. Judgment was suspended.... Magdaline Cline, found guilty of shoplifting, received a very bad character from her husband, who said that he had a very good home for her, but all that he could do would not keep her from stealing. She was sent to the Penitentiary.

Passengers Sailed.

March 31.—In steamship Germania, for Hamburgh—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taussig, four children and one servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Broeckelmann, New-York; Masters Willy and Fritz Julius Broeckelmann, New-York; Mrs. Alexander Beal, Boston; Miss Meyer, New-York; Mrs. A. Walther, New-York; Mrs. W. Grüneweg, New-York; A. W. Ryder, New-York; A. Nagel, New-York; N. Wolff, Thomasville, Ga.; P. Schiff, Thomasville, Ga.; F. Winkhaus, New-York; Ernst Davidson, Indiana; M. Werborn, Mobile; Mrs. Forcheimer, six children and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kapp, New-York; Bernard Pollack, New-York; L. Levison, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Friedrich König, New-York; Master Alfred König, New-York; Misses Bertha, Hedwig and Caroline König, New-York; Mrs. Auguste Kramer, Mississippi; Miss Mary Kramer, Mississippi; Mrs. Herman Funke, New-York; Fidel Hettig; St. Genevieve, Mo.; Samuel Wasserman, California; Siegismund Keller, New-York; A. Metzler, Cairo, Illinois; Julius Stitch, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Saarbach, New-York; Arthur Funke, New-York; J. Muller, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Lafond, New-York; Peter N. Cruse, Philadelphia; R. A. Riede, Mexico; F. Casselles, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. D. Zinsser, New-York; Wm. Brockman, Mexico; Emil T. Musann, Mexico; Friedrich Korn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Kappauf and child, New-York; Mr. Lilienfeld, La Porte, Ind.; Saphe Uhlen, Cincinnati; F. Roever, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Wittmer, St. Louis; C. Rosenbaum, Kalamazoo; G. H. Farroll, New-York; Mrs. Henry Christopher and sister, New-York; Madam Souvigner, New-York; Mrs. Emma London, New-York; Mrs. Mendel, Cincinnati; Miss Amalie, Heimann, New-York; Mrs. Gullich, New-York; Miss Bertha Osann, New-York; Miss Mathilde Osann, New-York; W. Stern, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Ascher, New-York; Wolfgang Mosse, Cincinnati; George Wilken, Cincinnati; Gustav Menel, Cincinnati; Jacob Friedmann, Buffalo; Dr. H. M. Pierce, Cincinnati; Dr. J. T. Webb, Cincinnati; Jacob Eichhorn, West Mount Vernon; Jacob Behrends, Henry Schmidt, Charles Stein, Michael Schlegel, Martin Keller, of New-York; Samuel H. Crook, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. August Thiébaut, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zimmerman, New-York; Emil Linsberg and 2 children, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. R. Wick, Louisville; Chs. Bremer, New-York; Henry Kelling, New-York; Jacob A. Hirsch, Wilmington; Wilhelm Schwertfeger, New-York; A. Rubannawitsch, Baltimore; M. Fischer, Mobile; L. Rothschild, Mobile; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaiser, 3 children and one servant, New-York; F. W. Graef, New-York; Heinrich Stocke, New-York; Ch. H. Gans, Albany, New-York; Joseph Breck, Chicago; C. Rohrer, Tell City; Mr. and Mrs. F. Russ and 2 children, St. Louis; H. Bergmann, New-York; Miss Hannchen Hirsch, Prager, N. Y.; Ferd. Beck, New-Orleans; Christian Melhus, Cleveland; C. Schierstein, Cincinnati, C. Schoppenheimer, Cleveland; Wilhelm Ehret, Harrisburgh, Penn.; Robert Kuderling, Wisconsin; Wilhelm Ludwig, St. Louis, Mo.; Joen Hirschmann, Baltimore; Wilhelm Stiegler, Baltimore; W. Radell, Albany; Joseph Leiner, Erie, Penn.; Mathias Lunzbach, Chicago; P. Behlie, St. Louis; Jacob Swan, Jr., West Cambridge, Mass.; and others in the steerage.

MARCH 31.—*In Steamship City of Washington.*—Miss Orenham, of England; Miss Captain, of Maine; Mrs. C. W. Seelye, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Philip, wife and child, Samuel Carnor, wife and child, James S. Robinson, W. I. H. H. Watson, Felix Roice, of Shain; P. S. Vlailo, of Athen Greene; R. A. Rosenbaum, Mr. Wooiney, Mrs. P. C. Williams, Miss M. E. Williams, J. C. Curren, H. T. Jonnson, of New York, M. A. Carreno, Mrs. Carreno, Mr. Amberg, H. Ropp and wife, C. Schultheis, Wm. Laponteire, of Hamilton; B. Verkruger, E. A. Holmes, James Unurn, of England; William Bridge, G. W. Johnston, Mr. Brown, of New York; P. C. Williams, of Baltimore, S. McCullough, J. Clunas, of New York; Wm. Schofield and wife, John Campbell, Charles Hibbard, Miss Leah Erst, James Reynolds, Miss Carreno, and others in the steerage.

MARCH 31.—*In steamship Pennsylvania for Liverpool.*—Mrs. W. Wane, three children and nurse, New-York; Mr. W. Suvant, New-York; John Harrison, Columbia, S. C.; John White, Granada, Miss.; Charles H. Storjoham, Prussia; Mrs. E. Carson, Miss Julia Carson, Miss Eliza Carson, Miss Emma Carson, Illinois; Mr. W. Davis, Baltimore; C. Moore, New-York; John Bailey, Rhode Island; C. L. Epstein, M. C. Smith, John Bergan, Brooklyn; Mrs. Ann Leonard, Mr. Morris Miller, Alfred Cilly, Philadelphia; Edward Moore, Henry J. Wilson, Mrs. Samuel Gray, Mrs. Aiken, New-York; and others in the steerage.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall and San Francisco—G. W. Mumford, W. H. Arthur, R. Shoemaker and family, C. Tucker, Dr. A. Gregory, W. T. King, wife and family, R. A. Swain, wife and family, Alex I. Center, Miss Mary Gaskins, W. C. Schedel and lady, W. F. Whitton, wife and family, Paymaster E. J. Emory and wife, Mr. Lamb, W. H. Knight, A. Bush, G. W. Beaver, Mrs. Oakley and child, D. J. Goscherie and wife, Mrs. W. F. King, Mrs. E. Mack, John Conrad, H. W. Eddy, Capt. J. Turner, Miss C. Loyall, Mrs. Hale, Miss Eliza Baker, M. Upton, Fred. Day, O. A. Geyer, S. F. Dunham, Chas. March, J. B. McMum, Mme. Antonie, Geo. Barnard, A. J. Brown, G. H. Moore, Jno. H. Dall, S. F. Ernest, J. B. Wertting, Mrs. K. Conway, R. M. Howland, Miss Bragdon, Mrs. Bradbury, two children and infant, Samuel Piza, A. H. Eddy, Paul Fisher, M. O. Stenson, Ricardo Hartley, D. R. Hunt, wife and child; Mrs. Fanny Bennett, G. W. Fell, E. G. Alston, J. M. McCullough, W. H. West, J. W. Asher, Miss Fee, W. H. Raymond, Daniel G. Coffin, Jean Bergeot and son, F. Brassey, F. W. Faulkner, Mrs. Fraz Kary, Dr. Demicke, Stewelly de Foger, Mr. Bickford, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Kelsey, J. A. Gilbert, Mrs. J. A. Gilbert, mother and child, Josephine Denny, S. Denny, wife and son, J. C. Denny and wife, George Sellers, Wm. Baker, wife and family, H. Denny, wife and family, W. Heffner, wife and family, Wm. Masters, J. D. Carter, John Deeds, wife and sister, Mrs. K. Oliver, three daughters and child, William Palmer, Maria A. Cheney, Miss Clara Waters, J. F. Gould, wife and nephew, Daniel Wilson, Jr., M. R. Benedict, Mrs. Champlain and daughter, John Flaherty, Wm. Flaherty, Elias Fountain, Henry Raymond, Wm. Gardner, J. P. Cutter, G. W. Burrier, C. M. Davis, John Kennelly, D. H. Collins, James Small, Nat. Whittier, Capt. C. M. McKennee and wife, C. H. Miller, Mrs. Eleanor Darcy and daughter, Anson F. Filson, Mrs. Lydia Upham and two daughters, C. H. Miller, D. Gardner, W. O. Smith, Peter Feven, Miss Anna Cobb, Mr. Renick and infant, C. C. Coburn, Thos. Merry, T. J. Griffin and many others in second cabin and steerage.

In the Steamship Merrimack for New-Orleans—C. L. Doty and wife, J. M. Beebee, J. Flanagan, Dr. B. B. Miles, Samuel Chadwick, Dr. H. C. Morrison, Capt. C. ... Band, Mrs. Anna Barrows and two children, Capt. H. Chadback, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. T. Armitage, of Boston, J. T. Lovejoy, Mrs. Charles McCarthy, W. S. Shattuck, John A. Russ, Jr., and lady; J. Reid, R. F. Howes, Capt. Charles Altmann, P. Tricon, Rev. George E. Hill and wife, Mrs. Wm. Strickland and child, W. B. Chapman, James Bryden, E. Baum, wife and two children; Mrs. Ellen B. Chapman, Mrs. S. H. Mudy, Isaac Amster, H. D. Smith, Lieut. C. C. Hardenbrook and wife; Jones B. Schmidt, John J. Stuhl, Mrs. Lieut W. W. Webb and child, Francis Febre, Dolores C. Febre, Frederick J. Martin, Edward A. Smithe, Leopold Haemmerle, Alonzo Crafts, John J. Underhill, Mrs. Frederick Klemann, Charles Dept, Mrs. Mary Kelly, Mrs. Ellen Wilsey, Louis Reed, Henry Olds, Jas. Montgomery, Jacob Wolf, Henry Schumacker, Samuel C. Miller, Anthony Jackson, George O. Golding, J. Eastham, J. Johnson, Thomas Holland, Adolf. W. Mausierieux, Thomas White, D. E. Haynes, Rufus Miller, Miss Rosa Mill r, John Miller, John Von Hachen, Morris Brandis, Mathias Holtzmacher, Carl Holtzmacher, W. P. A. Campbell, Albert Mutzner, W. T. Davis, Samuel P. Smith, of Philadelphia; D. B. Atkinson, Timothy L. Henry, wife and three children; Charles Sitron and wife, C. K. Loomis, Henry Hawley, T. Pr Thompson and servant, A. C. Sharplee, Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Philip Morris, Lieut.-Col. J. B. McIntyre and two sons, Jas. Brigham, C. Gibitt, George Blair, Wm. Smith and wife, S. Pierson and servant, and 21 in the steerage.

In steamship Missouri, for Savannah.—Mr. Kendall, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Dillon, Chas. Crux, D. Richards, O. Wesley, Mr. Robinson, wife and child, W. G. Hatch, L. Hardy, Mr. Wellstood, J. Bartlett, H. Weyman and sister, E. Merrill, W. E. Green, M. Jennings, T. Wells, J. E. Crook, J. Spaulding, W. Henry, E. Townsend, A. W. Noe, L. Hamilton, wife and daughter, C. Dreshel, L. Hickox, W. T. Ames, W. Alexander, L. Embury and wife, Mr. Eastman, S. T. Wallace, W. Youngs, James Lathrop, Dr. Barnum, W. N. Purdy, Mrs. Devereux, T. F. Ladd, S. Page, J. Edwards, R. Green, R. B. McKee, Capt. H. O. Giles and wife, A. E. Dunham, Miss J. Udell, C. W. Panter, T. Wallace, and 18 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from New-Orleans—Capt. Charles Dart, E. J. Walkinson, M. Elkin, Walter Cameron, E. A. Willard, Jno. Crawford, Wm. P. Williamson, Wm. H. Hobart, Jno. Laferty and lady, T. B. Will, G. Evans, and 52 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 44 | Sun sets........ 6 24 | Moon rises... 7 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 11 | Gov. Island. 9 05 | Hell Gate... 10 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 31.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Marmion, Warsaw, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Merrimac, Van Tice, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Haze, Starkey, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; G. H. Stout, Lord, Alexandria, J. Hand; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Ship Ferdinand, (Brem.,) Christoffers, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Elepante, (Br.,) Mackellar, Liverpool, G. E. Cook; N. M. Haven, Hall, Malaga, Miller & Houghton; Morning Star, Waugh, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Empress, (Br.,) Gillies, Londonderry, N. W. Gardner; Ciudadelaneo, (Span.,) Millett, Tarragona and Barcelona.

Brigs E. A. Barnard, (Br.,) Crowell, Zaza, Moss & Ward; Anna D. Jordan, (Br.,) Parker, Cienfuegos, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Alberti, Dow, Cardenas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; John Sherwood, Smith, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Belgique, (Belg.,) Ferange, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Sarah Fish, Henderson, Philadelphia, H. W. Loud & Co.; Nelson, Weed, Stamford; E. Waterman, Edyell, Plymouth, N. C., C. H. Pierson; Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Lucknow, Rowe, Gloucester, A. Howes; S. P. Godwin, Peck, Stamford; Southerner, Darling, Charleston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Success, Richards, Philadelphia, Geo. N. Stranahan; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, Geo. N. Stranahan; America, Reynolds, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Commodore Tucker, Loud, Providence, H. W. Loud & Co.

Sloop Willard, Saunders, Fall River, G. N. Stranahan.

Canal-boats C. A. Silliman, Vandevort, Philadelphia and Easton, McMahon; H. D. Wallbridge, Wood, Philadelphia and Easton, McMahon; Melissa, Jumper, Philadelphia & Easton, McMahon.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall March 22, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. W. G. Bellows. March 26, lat. 19 34, lon. 74 29, saw steamer Santiago de Cuba, steg. S. S. W. Same date, 4 P. M., saw steamer New-York, bound S.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, New-Orleans March 24, with mdse. and passengers to D. N. Carrington. 27th, saw a large vessel on Triumph Reef, Fla. Same day, passed Am. bark Hellespont, bound S.; also bark Triumph, of Portland, bound N.

Steamship Chase, Roath, Savannah March 28, via Norfolk 29th, (where she put in for a supply of coal,) with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Valley City, Price, Alexandria, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Archer, (of Boston,) Cressy, Foo Choo Dec. 15, with teas, &c., to Wm. Perkins & Co., of Boston. Passed Straits of Sunda Dec. 29, in co. with ship Tangore, for New-York, Feb. 1, passed Cape of Good Hope. Experienced very heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Ship Washington Booth, (of Baltimore,) Bryan, Bordeaux 37 ds., with wine, &c., to Simeon & Cayade. Has had heavy westerly gales the last 12 days.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Lamson, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. and 347 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had two deaths (infants) and one birth.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool Feb. 27, with mdse. and 111 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Charlotte, Burt, Key West 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship De Barth, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg 59 ds., with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Villa Franca, Urquhart, London via Queenstown 32 ds., with mdse. and 35 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Had one birth and one death.

Ship Langdale, (Br.,) Brown, Manila, via Pernambuco, 38 ds., with sugar, hemp, &c., to order.

Bark Zingerrella, Bates, Brownsville, Texas, 22 ds., with wool, hides and flax to F. Alexandre & Son. Was 9 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Bark Genona, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to C. A. De Wolf.

Bark George & Johann, (Brem.,) Jordan, Bremen 59 ds., with mdse. to Burlage & Co.

Bark Cupido, Argentine,) Bussavich, Newcastle, via Lisbon, 64 ds., with mdse. to order. Had very rough weather the entire passage; is leaking about three inches per hour.

Bark International, (Dutch,), Atkinson, Curacoa 34 days, with wood, skins, to F. Fouke. Had heavy weather entire passage.

Bark Brilliant, (of Liverpool,) Walker, Yokohama 12 ds., with tea to A. A. Low & Bros. March 3, lat. 2, lon. 45, spoke bark Anita, from Yokohama for New-York.

Bark Holland, (of Turk's Island, Perkins, Bathurst, West Coast of Africa, 30 ds., with peanuts to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark M. Williamson, Thompson, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Annie M. Gray, Gray, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark A. Barker, (of New-Bedford,) Kirby, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig George Burnam, for Portland; bark A. Coombs, for Boston; bark Eventide, for Philadelphia.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Arroyo, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Signal, (of St. John, N. B.,) Snow, Buenos Ayres 65 ds., with hides to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Startled Fawn, (of Shelburne, N.S.,) Bryan, Sagua 14 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Bogota, (Br.,) Negro, Carthagena 27 ds., with copper, &c., to Schepeler & Co.

Brig H. G. Berry, Colson, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig George, (Br.,) Graham, Glacie Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Henry Middleton, (of Brookhaven,) Price, Jacmel 20 ds., with logwood to master.

Schr. Mary Farrell, Condon, Portland, with mdse. to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Van Brunt, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Massachusetts, (of Chatham,) Buck, Savanilla 22 ds., with hides, &c., to B. F. Small & Co. March 24, during a heavy gale from S. E., lost deck-load of 10 tons of fustic.

Schr. Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. M. H. Read, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. C. Atwater, Glover, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Carling, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. John Walker, Aldridge, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Elizabethport, for Augusta, Me.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Hulse, Elizabethport, for Holloway, Me.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelley, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. S. S. Garrison, Chase, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Ponds, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Price, Harrison, Philadelphia, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.,) Orr, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to master.

Schr. S. S. Lee, Somers, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Gaady, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. W. E. Clark, Clark, Cedar Keys, with mdse. to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Barnstable, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Phenix, Deming, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Terry, Nickerson, Barnstable.

Schr. R. Foster, Clark, Newport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, New-Haven.

Schr. Catharine, Bremer, Cherrystone.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, New-Haven.

Schr. L. Mulford, Dump, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Hart, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. S. Hotchkiss, ——, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. Parlon, Burrows, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. B. Henry, Weaver, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Loud, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. B. H. Huntley, ——, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. W. Everman, Tice, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Col. Lester, Perry, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Uncas, Coit, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, New-Haven.

Sloop Fred. Brown, ——, Providence, with mdse. to G. N. Stranahan.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, Germania, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Merrimac, George Cromwell, Andalusia, Starlight, Hatteras, Niagara.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Br. schr. Georgiana, hence for St. John, was found abandoned on the 29th inst., off Cape Ann, by the brig America, from Halifax, who put men on board and brought her into this port. The Georgiana's crew are supposed to have been taken off by a passing vessel.

Spoken, &c.

Ida Lilly—ship, bound N., was seen, March 21, lat. 31 22, lon. 78 55.

J. Taylor—wh. schr., 12 ds. from Provincetown, clean, March 11. lat. 19 99, lon. 63 46.

Montferrand—Am. ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, March 5, lat. 43 15 N., lon. 32 30 W.

Octavia—Swed. ship, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, 36 ds. out, March 2, lat. 6 16, lon. 37 17.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, March 31—Arr. steamer Wm. Tibbetts, from Savannah; brig Kennebec, from Cardenas.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Henrietta Simms, Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Salem; Flora A. Sawyer, Reed, Calais, for Philadelphia; Geo. W. Snow, Libbey, Boston, for Machias; Eastern Light, Cole, Boston, for Nansemond; Blondel, Cobb, for Tangier; Ocean Star, Haskel, Rockland, for New-York; Gen. Taylor, Mayo, Chatham, for do.

Sailed—Schr. Union.

March 30—8 A. M., wind N. W.; no arrivals.

Sailed—Steamer Wm. Tibbetts, brigs Paragon, (Br.,) Edwin, Crocus, Frontier, Cosmos; schrs. Express, Jodie, Minot Light, Rocket, Cameo, Ella, Rambler, C. D. Horton, Witch Queen, C. Hall, Everglade, John Shay, Alex. McLeod, Electric, Fish, H. A. Hicks, West Wind.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. March 18, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York; brig Fanny Foulkes, Townsend, Philadelphia; 21st, brig Rebecca Shepherd, Beason, do.; 23d, bark Kremlin, Bartlett, Boston. Cld. brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York.

At Manzanilla, March 11, schr. H. E. Bell, Barnard, for New-York same day; brig Lizzie Billings, Mott, do. do.; brig H. F. Coithirst, Emery, for do. 15th, ldg.; Kildare, (Br.,) Smith, do. do.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 6, brig Maude, ldg. for New-York; brig Eunice, wtg., and schr. Blanche, from New-York in 2 days.

At Jacmel, March 10, brig Hannah, for New-York in 15 ds.; schr. Belle, for do. in 4 days.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, without publicity and without fee, till divorce is obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 253, March 31, 1866.

51, 57, 78, 36, 38, 63, 75, 44, 4, 73, 68, 49, 13.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 254, March 31, 1866.

12, 14, 19, 17, 27, 36, 77, 10, 23, 62, 39, 72, 24.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 153, March 31, 1866.

36, 37, 40, 34, 42, 2, 1, 11, 9, 30, 12, 38, 69.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 154, March 31, 1866.

NOT RECEIVED.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

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